

الحرية والديمقراطية

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Arafat sends urgent message to Soviets

BEIRUT (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat sent an urgent message to the Soviet leadership Sunday about "military escalation" in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said. Mr. Arafat handed the message to the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunis Sunday morning. Wafa said in a report from the Tunisian capital received here. It dealt with "recent developments including the military escalation in the Bekaa against the Palestinian revolution," Wafa said. Fighting broke out in the Bekaa Valley Saturday between Palestinian guerrillas loyal to Mr. Arafat and rebels opposed to his leadership. The outbreak shattered a two-day-old ceasefire agreement and raised fears that the fighting could spread to populated areas, including Palestinian refugee camps in north and East Lebanon.

Israelis come under attack in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Unidentified guerrillas launched two attacks on Israeli troops in Lebanon during the night but there were no casualties, an Israeli military spokesman said Sunday. The spokesman, at Israeli military headquarters in the hills above Beirut, said a rocket-propelled grenade was fired at an Israeli patrol early Sunday morning in the Hadath area outside the capital. The grenade exploded in the air and the Israelis opened fire on the site of the attack, the spokesman said. He gave no further details. After dawn Sunday, Israeli troops opened heavy gunfire in the same area, apparently as a precaution against further attacks, the spokesman said. The Israeli military spokesman also reported a grenade attack late Saturday night on Israeli troops stationed further south near the Bourj Al Shamali Palestinian refugee camp. He said there were no casualties.

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Explosions rock Lebanese capital

BEIRUT (R) — Two explosions rocked west Beirut early Sunday, one outside a public clinic, state-run Beirut Radio said. No casualties were reported. The radio said unidentified men threw dynamite outside the Abdul Nasser clinic in the Talet Elkhayat district shortly after midnight, causing material damage. The motive was not known but several statues of former Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser have been damaged in Beirut. The other blast was near the Murr Tower, an unfinished skyscraper office block close to the old "green line" which used to divide the city. The target of the explosion was not clear, the radio said.

Militias shoot out in north Lebanon

TRIPOLI Lebanon (R) — Pro- and anti-Syrian militias clashed in pre-dawn street fighting in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli Sunday, using automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades, security officials said. The officials said police were unable to enter the area, controlled by the militias, and there were no details of casualties. Fighting in the narrow backstreets of the port lasted for two and a half hours, the officials said.

Polish union figure emerges from hiding

WARSAW (R) — A woman sociologist who worked with the banned Solidarity union in Warsaw has reported to police after being in hiding since the military takeover in December 1981. The official news agency PAP reported Sunday. It said Urszula Doroszewska, editor of the Solidarity newspaper *Wladomosci Dnia* (daily news) which carried daily bulletins from Warsaw and other regions, was allowed home after questioning on Friday.

Japanese delegation talks with Iraqis

BAGHDAD (R) — A Japanese government delegation Sunday discussed with Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan Ali ways of improving bilateral trade cooperation, the Iraqi News Agency said. The agency did not specify whether the two sides discussed the issue of extending a deadline for the use of loans from Tokyo totalling \$1.5 billion. The present deadline for taking up the loans is Aug. 15.

Hijacked U.S. jet returns to Miami

MIAMI (R) — Two men, holding explosives in one hand and flicking cigarette lighters in the other, hijacked a U.S. airliner to Cuba Saturday — the fifth such seizure in nine weeks. The Pan-American World Airways Boeing 727, on an internal Florida flight with 55 passengers and six crew when it was taken over, later flew back to Miami. No one was injured. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said the hijackers tentatively identified as Cuban refugees, were arrested by Havana police. The FBI said Cuban authorities told the flight crew that both hijackers were carrying explosive devices, one a hand grenade.

Mediators meet Khaddam

PLO team, Syria hold talks on rift

DAMASCUS (R) — Six senior Palestinian mediators met Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Sunday at the start of a mission to end a violent split among Palestinian fighters in eastern Lebanon.

The mission, from the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) hopes to restore unity among the Palestinian fighters and, to heal a rift between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. One of the PLO mediators, Mohammad Zuaidi Al Nashashibi, told reporters after the meeting with Mr. Khaddam that their discussions had been "positive, and calling for optimism." "We affirmed the concern of the PLO to establish the best relations with Syria, and Minister Khaddam affirmed Syria's strong concern for the unity of the Fateh movement and the PLO," Mr. Nashashibi said. He said the mediation mission would meet some of the Fateh rebel leaders, including Colonel Nimr Saleh (Abu Saleh) later Sunday night and have further talks with Syrian and Palestinian leaders over the next few days. The leader of the six-man PLO delegation, Khaled Al Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, told reporters before meeting Mr. Khaddam: "Our mission is based on the necessity of an immediate ceasefire in preparation for achieving national (Palestinian) unity, now suffering from the crisis inside the mainstream Fateh movement... I am optimistic we will achieve positive results." He said the team would also meet "parties concerned in the Palestinian arena." There was no indication as to whether they would cross into Syrian-occupied east Lebanon for talks with Arafat loyalists and rebels. The team's task was given added urgency by an outbreak of fighting Saturday in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley between Arafat loyalists and rebels opposed to his leadership. The rebels attacked several bases of Mr. Arafat's mainstream Fateh guerrilla group, reportedly exchanging artillery, machine-gun, rocket-propelled grenade and rifle fire. The loyalists said they repulsed the attacks. The outbreak shattered a two-day-old ceasefire agreement and raised fears that the fighting could spread to populated areas, including Palestinian refugee camps in north and east Lebanon. Meanwhile, Reuters correspondent Nicholas Moore reported from Bar Elias in the Bekaa that there was sporadic shooting Sunday morning but no serious clashes. He said that the shooting died down after about 30 minutes. Senior envoys from Cuba and India arrived separately in Damascus Sunday for talks with Syrian leaders, the official Syrian news agency SANA reported. The agency gave no details but both envoys were believed to be carrying messages related to Mr. Arafat's recent appeal to leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement over his rift with Syria. The envoys were Cuban Minister of Cabinet Affairs Levi Farah Balmaceda and Ramesh Bhandari, a senior Indian Foreign Ministry official. Assad congratulates Reagan

Meanwhile, Syrian President Assad sent a cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan Sunday, congratulating him on the occasion of America's Independence Day Monday, the official Syrian news agency said. The agency did not release the text. In Beirut, diplomats saw a certain significance in the fact that Mr. Assad sent the cable, after weeks in which the Syrian official media have been attacking the U.S. for its role in an Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement which Syria opposes. (The diplomats said the fact that Mr. Reagan had decided to send his secretary of state, George Shultz, back to the Middle East this week indicated there may be signs of progress in U.S. efforts to get all foreign forces — Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian — out of Lebanon).

Israel may not await Shultz for pullout decision

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel may decide on a partial withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon before the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the Middle East later this week, senior Israeli officials said Sunday. The officials said after a meeting of the Israeli cabinet that Prime Minister Menachem Begin would reconvene his ministers to discuss the pullback before Mr. Shultz's visit to Israel, which is tentatively set for Thursday. The officials said the decision could be made at this meeting. U.S. President Ronald Reagan assigned Mr. Shultz to the Middle East to press for the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon. Israel has stated it will evacuate its 25,000 soldiers if some 35,000 Syrian and Palestinian troops leave simultaneously. In the face of Syria's refusal to consider this, the Israelis have drawn up plans for a partial withdrawal to more defensible positions in order to reduce casualties. An official said Israel would consider redeploying its troops even without U.S. and Lebanese consent. "Nobody has veto powers over the Israeli army's movements, at least not when they are backwards," he said. The Lebanese government last week told U.S. special envoy Philip Habib it opposed any partial withdrawal of Israeli troops unless such a move was part of a total pullback. Israel envisages the area it might evacuate around Beirut and in the central Shouf mountains as being taken over by the Lebanese army and multinational peacekeeping troops currently stationed in Beirut. But Mr. Shultz said last week the U.S. would have to think very carefully before agreeing to send



FREEDOM AT LAST: Red Cross representatives comfort Portuguese hostages released by the Angolan anti-government forces, UNITA, on their arrival in Lisbon Sunday. (Story on page 8)

Shultz flies to Mideast today

ISLAMABAD (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz prepared Sunday to fly to the Middle East for talks on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon after giving a ringing pledge of U.S. support for the war against Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Mr. Shultz departs Monday for Saudi Arabia on a Middle East tour in which he said he would get an assessment of the Lebanese situation. He told reporters he did not plan a shuttle mission. State Department officials said his itinerary includes a stop in Syria which is the key to withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon. Damascus has refused to pull out its troops and has rejected a request to receive special envoy Philip Habib to discuss the issue. Israel's agreement to pull out its soldiers cannot be implemented until Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces also withdraw. Mr. Shultz's Middle East trip was added to the end of a four-nation Asian tour that wound up Sunday with a visit to a camp in Peshawar housing some of the three million refugees who have fled across the border into Pakistan from Afghanistan. (Refugees cheer Shultz, page 8) Mr. Shultz did not answer directly when asked about his plane as it flew to Peshawar if he would be taking new American proposals to the Middle East. He said the purpose of his trip was mainly to make an assessment — "getting a direct reading myself of the views of people there." The visit came amid pressure in Israel for a partial withdrawal to safer lines in Lebanon. Israeli soldiers have repeatedly come under fire in their present positions. Mr. Shultz said earlier that any partial withdrawal would have to be viewed in the light of whether it contributed to an ultimate comprehensive troop pullout. He also said he wanted Lebanese troops to be able to control any territory vacated by Israel.

Syria reiterates opposition to pact

DAMASCUS (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will face "increased Syrian determination" — backed up by the Soviet Union — to reject the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon when he visits the Middle East, Damascus Radio said Sunday. "Washington's attempts to break the Arab ranks, find new agents, mobilise all the forces of treason and exert pressure and direct threats to Syria will meet only with increased Syrian determination," the radio said in a commentary. "The U.S. administration knows that Syria's strength is represented in its efforts to stand fast and sacrifice, and in the rallying of the Arab masses and the free men of the world — especially the Soviet Union — around its just attitude." Mr. Shultz, currently in Pakistan, is to visit Syria this week as part of a Middle East tour to discuss the withdrawal of all foreign armies from Lebanon. Israel and Lebanon signed a U.S.-backed troop withdrawal accord last May 17 but Damascus has publicly rejected the deal and refused to receive U.S. special envoy Philip Habib to discuss the issue. Damascus Radio, which Saturday described Mr. Habib's shuttle missions as "always accompanied by evil and conspiracies," said Sunday the U.S. envoys knew Syria would accept "no mediation or courtesy over any national issue." It added: "It is Syria's attitude of vigorously rejecting the American-Israeli accord, which they seek to impose on Lebanon, that upsets all American equations and calculations in the region."

Reagan praises American democracy

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — President Reagan sent his greetings to Americans Sunday for the July 4 U.S. Independence Day and congratulated them for living in "the oldest living democracy on earth." Mr. Reagan said in a message from his California ranch that the revolution that brought independence from Britain 207 years ago was the result of "a divine plan" that founded a nation with a special brand of courage and love of freedom. He said the United States was founded by patriots who suffered great hardship and remained "a land of heroes with all the courage and love of freedom there ever was before." Mr. Reagan likened refugees who fled to the United States from Cuba and Vietnam to America's founding fathers, saying the newcomers had brought an unbounded determination to work, produce, succeed and excel. "Don't let anyone tell us that America's best days are behind her, that the American spirit has been lost," he said. "... we work and educate for freedom, for service of the ideal of liberty, not for subservience to the state."

U.N. mission visits Arab Potash project

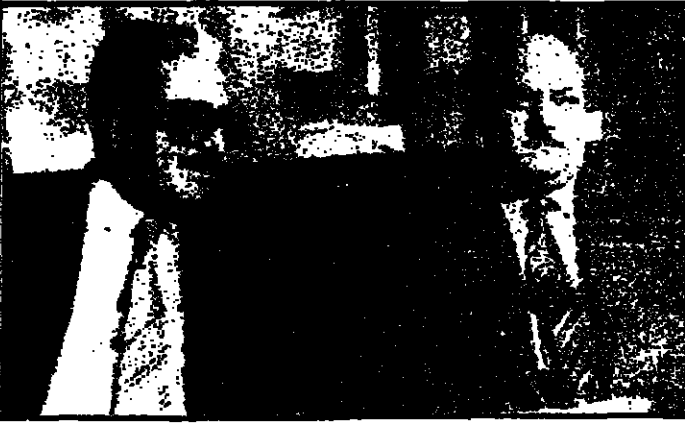
AMMAN (J.T.) — A United Nations fact-finding mission, mandated to investigate the possible political, economic, environmental and legal damage that may be caused by a planned Israeli project to link the Mediterranean and Dead seas, Sunday visited the Arab Potash project near the southern tip of the Dead Sea. The mission, which is in Jordan for a week-long visit, was briefed by Jordanian officials on the dangers and adverse results of the planned Israeli canal project. The canal will inundate vast areas of the fertile Jordan Valley and regions around the Dead Sea and would definitely destroy several major development projects in the southern Ghor region, the mission members were told. The mission, which was given its mandate to investigate the damages that will be caused by the canal and submit a report to the General Assembly, has been denied entry to Israel by its government. Earlier this week, the mission members met with Jordanian Foreign Ministry officials, who presented Jordan's views on the project, emphasising the adverse consequences and dangers inherent in the Israeli plan.

Fateh Central Committee holds meeting in Tunisia

TUNIS (R) — The Central Committee of Fateh, the main group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), has been meeting in Tunis since Saturday night, the Palestinian news agency Wafa reported Sunday. Fateh, which is led by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, is split by a rebellion led by Colonel Abu Musa. Pro- and anti-Arafat factions are fighting each other in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon. Wafa, quoted by the Tunisian news agency, said participants at the meeting "reviewed the latest developments of the situation in the area, the plots hatched against the Palestinian people and ways to counter these plots in all fields and by all means." Mr. Arafat was taking part in the talks after meeting PLO representatives in a number of capitals Saturday.

Cairo hails visit of Iraqi minister

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali said Sunday a current visit by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz was an important step in improving Egypt's relations with Arab countries. But Mr. Aziz and Mr. Ali told reporters after a meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak that resumption of diplomatic relations between their countries was not discussed. Mr. Aziz said: "We are both satisfied that our relations are developing in the right way with the full understanding between our two leaders." Mr. Ali said: "We consider the visit as a cornerstone in our bilateral relations and a step forward in our relations with all Arab countries." Mr. Ali said the visit would give new dimensions to Egypt's relations with other Arab countries, most of which, like Iraq, broke off ties with Egypt in 1979 because it signed a treaty with Israel. Relations between Egypt and Iraq have improved since 1981 because Egypt has supported Iraq in its Gulf war with Iran and sent it arms. Asked whether Iraq accepted Egypt's position on the Camp David agreements which led to the treaty with Israel, Mr. Aziz replied: "What matters is for the Arabs to understand and respect the views of the others rather than one side accusing the other side." "These accusations have contributed to the destruction of many possibilities to unite the Arab World. We thus feel Arabs must abandon this policy and deal seriously with their problems." He said Iraq had encouraged the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Jordan to reach a form of understanding. "They have got to decide their future and adopt a firm stand whether or not to accept a role in the current peace efforts," he said. He was referring to a U.S. peace plan, rejected by Israel, calling for Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.



Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz (left) and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali meet at Cairo airport Sunday when Mr. Aziz arrived for an official visit. (A.P. wirephoto)

Qadhafi leaves Morocco after fence-mending trip

RABAT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi left Rabat Sunday at the end of his first visit to Morocco for 14 years. Moroccan officials said they hoped the three-day visit would lead to a new relationship between the two countries, which have been deeply divided on a variety of Arab and African issues for over a decade. Colonel Qadhafi had a third round of talks with King Hassan II, the royal palace Saturday night after a dinner in his honour attended by government and army leaders, political party and trade union officials and Muslim diplomats, the Moroccan news agency said. The king also saw him off at the airport Sunday. His destination was not officially revealed, but well-informed sources said he left for Mauritania. A press conference announced by the Libyan embassy did not take place but Col. Qadhafi instead recorded a statement for Moroccan Television shortly before his departure. Officials said a joint communiqué would be issued later. During the Libyan leader's visit Moroccoans from the Western Sahara asked him to stop helping the Polisario Front in its war against Moroccan administration of the former Spanish territory.

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MIDDLE EAST

Nigeria to re-open border with Chad following talks

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria will reopen its border with Chad next week after it was closed following border clashes in April and May, Radio Nigeria reported Sunday.

It said the agreement to reopen the border on July 11 was made at a meeting between Nigerian President Shehu Shagari and Chadian leader Hissene Habre in Nigeria's projected new capital of Abuja Saturday.

The meeting between the two presidents was designed to ratify an agreement between senior officials last month to revive an earlier accord that was ignored

among mutual recriminations over alleged breaches.

The reopening of the road between Nigeria and Chad, which passes through Cameroon, will allow a resumption of food and other goods sent to Chad which normally originate or pass through Nigeria.

The closure of the border, following border clashes that broke out on April 18 in which Chad claimed hundreds of people were killed, cut off supplies in the Chadian capital of N'djamena.

Diplomatic sources here said Chad appeared to be eager to end

the dispute along the border as pressure from Libyan-backed forces led by former President Goukouni Oueddei has been increasing in the north of the country.

Chad has been fighting a civil war for the past 17 years and the border clashes with Nigeria came as a surprise as Lagos had been a strong supporter of President Habre, who ousted Mr. Goukouni from the capital just over a year ago.

Under the revived agreement, Chad is to pull back its troops to positions held before the clashes.

3 Egyptian opposition parties plan to boycott November council elections

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's three opposition parties said Sunday they would boycott local council elections set for November because President Hosni Mubarak had decided to hold them under a "winner-take-all" system.

The opposition leaders, Mustafa Kamel Murad of the Liberal Party, Ibrahim Shukri of the socialist Labour Party and Khaled Moheiddin of the leftist National Progressive Party, also accused Mr. Mubarak of moving away from the policies of national con-

stitution which they said had marked his early days in power.

They told a news conference they had submitted a memorandum to the president last December which contained a number of suggestions to stop what they called "irregularities and cheating" in previous elections, but he had ignored it.

Outdated lists

The memorandum, distributed

Sunday to reporters, called among other things for the updating of voters' lists which the leaders said included both dead and non-existent persons.

The elections, called by Mr. Mubarak earlier this week, are for 25,000 places on local councils on which the opposition parties at present have little representation. Mr. Mubarak has chosen to hold them under an "absolute majority" system which gives all seats to the party winning more than 50 per cent of the vote.

Israelis see Palestinian culture week in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV (R) — A Palestinian culture week in Israel's largest city has given Israelis a rare chance to see how Palestinians view their plight.

Featuring plays and concerts, an art display and a symposium of Jewish and Arab artists, the events drew Israelis curious to know more about their neighbours to a small theatre here.

A Palestinian troupe of Arabs from the occupied West Bank and Israel's Galilee region performed political satires they are accustomed to performing for

Arabic-speaking audiences in the West Bank and the heavily Arab-populated Galilee.

Despite the language barrier for the Hebrew-speaking audience, the biting messages were clear.

Several sketches portray the experiences of Ali, a West Bank Palestinian who seeks his fortune in Tel Aviv. He has to cope with Jewish bosses and women who lose interest upon discovering he is not Israeli.

Much of the interest is attributed to Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Indian aide tours Mideast

NEW DELHI (R) — A senior Indian foreign ministry official left Sunday on a week-long assessment tour of the Middle East.

Romesh Bhandari, a secretary in the ministry, is expected to meet Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to discuss the mutiny in the Fatah guerrilla command, officials said.

They did not give Mr. Bhandari's destination, but said Syria and Saudi Arabia were among countries he was visiting.

Pakistan alleges plot to attack reactor

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said Sunday that Pakistan had taken precautions to guard its nuclear facilities after receiving information that an attack might be made on them.

He said the name of Israel "did come up" in connection with a possible attack such as Israel carried out on an Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1980.

Gen. Zia, speaking to reporters who accompanied U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Pakistan, said Pakistan took seriously a report published in the London Observer newspaper last January that Israel and India planned to

take over Pakistan's nuclear facilities. But he said India was not involved.

"There has been categorical information there were countries who were suspicious, very apprehensive of Pakistan's nuclear programme and had thought of taking an action similar to one that Israel took in Iraq," he said.

He said Pakistan had responded by gearing up its defence installations.

"Israel's name did come up," he said. "Nobody else would do that."

Noting that he had promised to present on Aug. 14 his concept for a transition from military to civil-

ian rule in Pakistan, he said, "we do not cherish power, do not cherish authority."

Journalist released

KARACHI (R) — The military government has freed one of Pakistan's best-known detained journalists, the editor of the banned Urdu-language weekly "Al Fatah", his wife said Sunday.

Irshad Rao, who was also spokesman for executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's widow Nusrat Bhutto, was released after about 30 months in detention, his wife said.

Israelis eager to get away from Shouf mountains

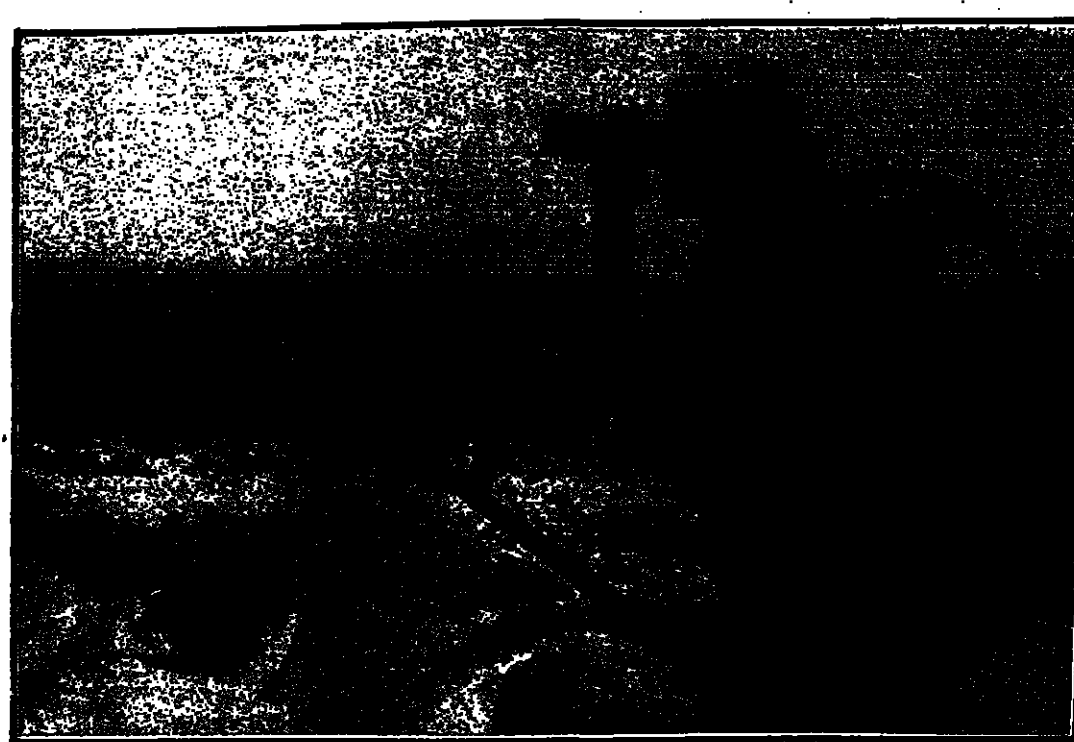
By Michael Sheridan
Reuter

BEIRUT — Israel is now virtually certain to pull its soldiers out of the strife-torn Shouf mountains east of Beirut despite the Lebanese government's fears that this could lead to a de facto partition of the country.

According to military sources in the Beirut area, Israeli strategists view as urgent the need to move their tanks and men south down the winding mountain roads to safer positions.

Three contingency plans have been drawn up and senior officers' estimates of the time necessary for a partial withdrawal range from three to six weeks once political approval for the move is given, the sources say.

In Beirut, the government is said to be worried at the prospect of a sudden Israeli pullout from the Shouf, scene of almost daily shellfire and a spate of kidnappings and killings by Christian and Druze militias.



Israeli troops on patrol

NEWS ANALYSIS

The government of President Amin Gemayel fears a partial withdrawal could leave a dangerous vacuum in the mountains and redeployment along a fixed line to the South would effectively partition the country, political sources say.

Lebanon and Israel signed a troop withdrawal agreement on May 17. But Israel says it will only withdraw from the whole country if Syrian and Palestinian forces also pull out.

Syria has flatly rejected the proposal and the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process seems stalled. Meanwhile, a partial withdrawal to more easily defensible lines would suit Israeli political and military objectives.

Obvious reasons

A day spent recently with Israeli troops along exposed stretches of

the Beirut-Damascus highway and the treacherous, twisting roads around the shattered towns of Alep and Bhamdoun underlined why they want to get out.

They are involved in arranging truces between Druze and Christians, acting as intermediaries in kidnapping negotiations and dealing with all the horrors of an intercommunal mountain war.

The Israelis show reporters a file of stark photographs of the tortured bodies of those Druze and Christians unfortunate enough to fall into each other's hands.

If Israel pulls its troops out of the Shouf the Lebanese government wants men of the four-nation peacekeeping force and the Lebanese army to fill the gap, diplomats say.

Ideally, the Israelis would like to occupy a line stretching from just north of the coastal port of

Sidon along the Awali River, according to military sources in the Beirut area.

Some planners would prefer the line to be drawn on the Zaharani River further South, so that Israeli troops would not have to police Sidon, scene of many guerrilla attacks.

But Israel wants to hold on to the great spur of mountain known as Jebel Barouk, in the very centre of Lebanon, from which radar and eavesdropping devices survey Syrian forces drawn up in the fertile sweep of the Bekaa Valley.

It is also a strong strategic position, dominating the heights of southern Lebanon.

'Semi-red lines'

Once the Israelis pulled back, there would be a series of "semi-red lines" acting like tripwires



A Druze militiaman

Radio stations battle for Beirut's free-for-all airspace

By Michael Sheridan
Reuter

BEIRUT — Battered by war, divided between five armies and living on its nerves, Beirut is still home for a babel of competing voices on the airwaves and news stands.

Even as you drive through an Israeli roadblock you can flick your car radio dial to hear a husky-voiced woman on a nearby leftist station announcing the latest commando blow against the occupier — between Western pop jingles.

Walk down Hamra Street, a dusty boulevard once the Middle East's answer to Fifth Avenue, and you can choose between more than 20 papers either praising the government or savaging it.

The proliferation of news in Lebanon partly reflects the country's traditionally liberal approach to press freedom and partly,

Lebanese journalists say, the subsidies paid by other Arab countries seeking an outlet for their views.

Some media fiercely defend their national identity, like the right-wing Falangist radio, which punctuates its news broadcasts with a martial air from a Lebanese opera.

Aside from half a dozen F.M. stations dedicated to nothing more serious than disco and boogie, several sources of radio news compete for the Beirut listener's ear.

State-run Beirut Radio, controlled by the government's Ministry of Information, gives a regular supply of news broadcasts and features.

Lebanon's predominantly Christian rightists spread their message through the Falangist Party's "Voice of Lebanon" and the somewhat more outspoken "Voice of Free Lebanon", of the "Lebanese Forces" militia, which is apt to

blame "leftists and foreigners" in its reports of shelling and shrapnel.

On a rather different ideological wavelength is the "Voice of Arab Lebanon", run by the leftist Nasserite group, the "Murabitoun".

And the "Voice of Palestine", the PLO radio station, which fell silent for many months after the Israeli invasion forced Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces to withdraw from their Beirut strongholds, has just started broadcasting again from the northern port of Tripoli, PLO's last firm base in Lebanon.

Television in Beirut is all state-controlled, but the enterprising Lebanese are cashing in on the home video boom.

Alongside the ruins of buildings destroyed in Israel's siege of west Beirut last year, gaudy video shops have sprung up offering a diet of bloodthirsty war films, westerns and soft-core pornography.

Diversity of approaches

But these hardly compete with the well-established Beirut newspapers, representing a spectrum of opinions unthinkable in many Middle Eastern countries.

On Hamra Street's well-stocked kiosks, the most prominent are Beirut's two big dailies: the independent Arabic paper *Al Nahar* and the French-language *L'Orient-Le Jour*.

If you want a choice of opinion, there is *Al Amal*, mouthpiece of the Falangists, the leftist *Libyan As Safir*, the daily of Lebanon's pro-Moscow Communist Party, *Al Nida*, or the moderately conservative *Al Anwar*.

Lebanese Muslim opinion is reflected in the daily *Al Liwa*.

The diversity of approach means that the day's news can often be very different depending on your choice of paper.

On one day last week, for instance, the most important story for many Beirut papers was the

arrival in the Middle East of a three-man American diplomatic delegation.

Others chose to focus on the composition of a delegation Lebanese President Amin Gemayel will lead to Washington.

For readers of the Communist *Al Nida*, the main story was about what the paper called U.S.-Israeli moves to dominate the region through hegemony.

And the lead story in the pro-Syrian *Ash-Sharq* dealt with an interview given by Syria's President Hafez Al Assad to *Hungarian Television* about the Middle East crisis.

As well as Lebanese newspapers, publications from almost every country in the Arab World can be found on sale here.

There is also a flourishing market in weekly magazines, including the French-language *La Revue de Liban*, the English *Monday Morning* and a host of Arabic glossy weeklies.

However, once such a decision was made "it could happen fast," he said.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

15:30 Koran
15:40 Cartoons
16:10 Children's Programme
16:35 Famous Men
16:45 Local Programme
17:35 Arabic Series
18:25 Religious Programme
18:50 Maghreb Prayers
18:55 Religious Programme
19:05 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:50 Religious Programme
21:40 Arabic Series
22:35 Arabic Varieties
23:00 News in Arabic
23:15 Arabic Series

FOREIGN CHANNEL

19:00 French Programme
19:30 News in French
19:30 Comedy: Barney Miller
21:10 Partners in Crime
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
at parity on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:05 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 News Summary
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00 Jordan in History
17:45 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Sports Round-up
18:30 Doctor at Large
19:00 News Bulletin
19:30 News with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 661026/7
American Centre Library 43371
British Council 36147/8
French Cultural Centre 37099
Goethe Institute 41923
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Fakhre Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qafra (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Monazah, Jabel Leishleh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popstar Life at Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Liass Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Liass Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Leishleh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71731.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

62:43 Imsak
62:53 Fajr
04:34 (Sunrise) Shaur
11:48 Dhahar
15:21 Asr
18:47 Maghreb
20:28 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (06) 53220, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:55 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:45 Agaba (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Damascus (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Doha (RJ)
09:40 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:20 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
11:30 Ankara (TU)
13:00 Moscow (SU)
13:25 Moscow (SU)
14:25 Cairo (EA)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:40 French lines
17:00 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
17:30 Baghdad (RJ)
17:35 Kuwait (KAC)
18:45 Beirut (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (KAC)
19:15 Doha (RJ)
19:40 Jeddah (RJ)
19:45 Doha (RJ)
20:15 Baghdad (RJ)
20:20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:30 Cairo (RJ)
20:55 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in S.L.
Belgian franc 71.3 / 71.7
Dutch guilder 127.2 / 128
Egyptian pound 332.6 / 337.1
French franc 47.4 / 47.7
Iraqi dinar 440 / 454.3
Italian lire (for 100) 24 / 24.2
Japanese yen (for 100) 151 / 151.9
Kuwaiti dinar 1254.2 / 1257.7
Lebanese lira 84.9 / 85.7
Omani rial 104.2 / 105.3
Qatari riyal 99 / 99.7
Saudi riyal 104.8 / 105.3
Swedish crown 47.3 / 47.4
Swiss franc 171.4 / 172.4
Syrian lira 63.7 / 64.3
UAE dirham 554.3 / 557.6
U.S. sterling pound 362.5 / 364.5
U.S. dollar 142 / 142.9
W. German mark 142 / 142.9

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.
Amman 14/30
Agaba 22/36
Desert 16/35
Jordan Valley 22/35

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 29, Agaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 39 per cent, Agaba 26 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 103, 75111
Firebrigade 199
First Aid 75112
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police (day) 271, 192, 27171, 37777
Police (night) 30941
Post office 56390-1
Samaritan Hospital 36381-2
Shamsiah Hospital 71125-8
Suez Canal Suez, Suezport (06) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khafji Maternity, J. Amman 42481-4
Al-Khaznari, J. Amman 42441
Jabel Amman Maternity 42362
Pelinia, Shamsiah 66417-4
Shamsiah Hospital 66915-T
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Munassar Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Am, Abdali 664764
Italian, Al-Muhajirun 77107-5
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Madra 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Mahmoud Khalil Omran 73172

MARKET PRICES

Opportunity price in S.L. per kg.
Apple 500 / 500
Apple (Double Red) 150 / 100
Apple (Golden) 150 / 100
Apple (local) 150 / 100
Apple (Stemmed) 150 / 100
Apricot 350 / 300
Banana 140 / 100
Banana (Mukhammar) 230 / 200
Beans 330 / 250
Cabbage 80 / 30
Carrot 110 / 70
Cauliflower (white) 140 / 100
Cherries 800 / 700
Chick peas (green) 90 / 70
Corn 150 / 20
Cucumber (large) 80 / 30
Cucumber (small) 130 / 80
Eggplant (large) 90 / 80
Eggplant (small) 150 / 120
Figs 120 / 80
Garlic 300 / 250
Grapefruit 150 / 120
Grapes 400 / 300
Grape leaves 300 / 250
Lemon 500 / 400
Marrow (large) 80 / 30
Marrow (small) 140 / 100
Mellon 90 / 70
Mellon (dry) 120 / 180
Onion (dry) 200 / 150
Onion (green) 200 / 150
Okra 380 / 250
Orange 200 / 150

NEWS IN BRIEF

Swedish minister to visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Sweden's minister of transport and communications is due in Amman sometime this month for a visit expected to last several days. During the visit, the minister will hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart Ali Suheimat on cooperation in transport affairs.

IDB makes 22 loans in June

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) last month granted 22 loans totalling JD 55,700 to finance artisans and the owners of handicraft shops in Jordan, especially for small-scale capital expansion. Since the beginning of this year, the IDB has given 142 loans totalling JD 442,200. The money financed projects involving blacksmiths, carpenters, and the financing of aluminium workshops, solar water heaters, metal furniture, dress shops, car repair workshops, factories which produce building material, photographic studios and printing presses.

Charitable society makes donation

ZARQA (Petra) — The Othman Ibn Affan charitable society in Zarqa has donated JD 11,000 for orphaned children in Zarqa. The money was handed by society representative Shenh Mahmoud Zaidan Al Safarini to the Islamic Centre Community College here and will be used to finance the study of the college's orphaned students. Over the past three days the society has distributed JD 7,000 to needy people in the Zarqa district.

Catholic church celebrates centenary

AMMAN (J.T.) — Celebrations were held recently at the Roman Catholic Church in Anjara, 65 kilometres to the north of Amman. The celebration was held to mark four events. Firstly, the inauguration of the new shrine of the Virgin Mary; secondly the centenary of the Anjara church; thirdly the golden jubilee of Archbishop Jacques Joseph Beltritti, the Latin Patriarch of occupied Jerusalem; and fourth the silver jubilee of the parish priest, Rev. Joseph Nehmat. Churchmen from Jordan and the occupied West Bank, members of the Christian community in Jordan and a number of diplomats attended the celebrations, which included a mass at 11:00 a.m.

Habka to receive electricity

IRBID (Petra) — Electricity supply will soon reach the town of Habka in the Irbid Governorate, according to Mr. Mohammad Arafat, director of the Irbid District Electricity Company. He said that all technical work has been completed for the supply of the town with electricity, and that this included the laying of high tension lines, distribution networks and the installation of transformers. The project cost JD 65,000 altogether, Mr. Arafat said.

Workers injured in building site brawl

AMMAN (Petra) — Three workers were injured in a fight that occurred at the Abu Nuseir construction site west of here between Arab and foreign labourers over work problems.

Police rushed to the scene to break up the brawl and to arrest those responsible. The injured men were taken to hospital for treatment.

Nearly 2,000 workers are employed by local and foreign building companies on the construction of 6,500 housing units. The first phase of the project, 3,500 of the units, is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

WSC to begin work on new projects in Karak, Madaba

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Water Supply Corporation (WSC) is soon to start implementing several projects aimed at supplying drinking water to several regions of the country, according to WSC Director Yassin Al Kayed.

He said in an interview with the Al Ra'i daily newspaper that project on which work will start before the end of July include the Karak stream which will feed a number of villages and population settlements. This project is expected to cost JD 64,000, Mr. Kayed said.

The WSC also plans to carry out the Bani Hamideh water project in the Madaba district which will also supply water to a number of villages. The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) will finance part of this project by supplying the pipes for the water as well as the pumps, he said.

Also to be implemented in the coming months is a project to supply a cluster of villages near the town of Wadi Seer to the west of Amman. The project entails drilling three artesian wells at Rajeb and then pumping the water to the villages.

Mr. Kayed referred in his interview to the close cooperation between WSC on the one hand and the Jordan Valley Authority and the Natural Resources Authority to ensure the adequate supply of water to all regions in the country.

A coordination committee representing the three corporations meets continuously to discuss the



Yassin Al Kayed

water needs of various regions and then agrees drill artesian wells and lay the necessary pipes. Mr. Kayed explained.

The WSC is currently supplying remote rural regions with water by truck which is a very costly practice. Therefore the WSC together with the other corporations is considering more cost effective means of supplying these regions with water, he said.

Japanese firm gets satellite station contract

AMMAN (J.T.) — An agreement was signed here Sunday between the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) and the Japanese company C. Itoh for the construction of a new ground satellite station which will receive signals from the ARABSAT — a satellite to be launched by the Arab Satellite Communication Organisation.

The JD 1.5 million project is to be financed by a loan from the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

The agreement was signed for the TCC by Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben in his capacity as TCC board chairman and Mr. Itoh from the C. Itoh company.

Following the signing ceremony, TCC Director Mohammad Shahed Ismail told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra that the project will enable Jordan to make direct contacts with countries in the Arab World and neighbouring regions.

The project will also enable



Mohammad Al Zaben

TCC to increase its international communications channels and will expand the work of its international switching centre, he said.

The ARABSAT satellite, is scheduled to be launched by the middle of 1984.

Jordan to attend human rights seminar in Italy

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a seminar on human rights which is to open on Sept. 7 in the Italian city of San Remo. President of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society, said.

Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura will attend the four-day seminar, which

will be devoted to subjects connected with the work of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies around the world and humanitarian work in general.

Taking part in the seminar will be specialists on human rights from throughout the world.

Brigade officers visit display

AMMAN (Petra) — The commander of the King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Brigade and other senior officers Sunday visited the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (The Al Bayt Foundation).

They reviewed an exhibition of photographs of the late King

Abdullah and were briefed on them.

On display are 150 photographs which depict King Abdullah and the various phases of the Great Arab Revolt. The photos also depict the history of the establishment of the Transjordan Emirate.

Chamber of Commerce board issues 1982 annual report

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian national committee of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Sunday issued its annual report for 1982.

The report outlines the achievements of the national committee has realised through its affiliation to the ICC, and its endeavours to serve Jordanian business, economic and financial institutions abroad through participation in

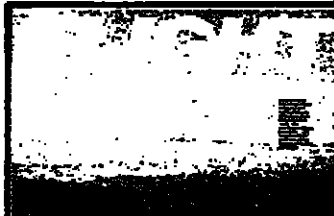
international conferences and meetings organised by the ICC.

The national committee was established in 1975 while the ICC was established in 1919. The Paris-based ICC is a world business organisation which represents business interests on the international level and seeks foster greater freedom of international trade as well as facilitating business and trade practices.

British air trade weekly focuses on Alia meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — The British trade weekly magazine Flight International carried an Alia. The Royal Jordanian Airline TriStar on its way 21, 1983 front cover to accompany a cover story on "Arab Regionalism" prompted by correspondent David Learmont's attendance at the Alia-MIT conference on regionalism held last April.

The three-page article describes the efforts of Alia Chairman Ali Ghandour and others to encourage regional cooperation among Arab carriers, the factors which effect its possible success and the main themes of the conference held in Amman, as well as some highlights on the new Queen Alia International Airport.



The cover of Flight International magazine featuring an Alia TriStar

Cubic's Combat Classroom

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Home telephone no. 30238

Duty hours:
8:30 - 13:30 p.m.
15:30 p.m. - 18:30 p.m.

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF BUILDING CONTRACTORS FOR THE FIFTH EDUCATIONAL PROJECT SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The Ministry of Education intends to announce tendering of school building project of the fifth educational project on the fourth quarter of 1983.

These schools are 18 in number, the area of each school varies from (4000) s.m. to (12400) s.m. and the total area is (120000) s.m.

The government tenders directorate invites contractors willing to participate, whether local contractors or contractors from the member countries of the World Bank in addition to Switzerland and Taiwan obtain prequalification forms from the tenders directorate, observing the following qualification conditions:-

Types of firms

- Local contractors who are classified in the (general) or (first) degree in buildings, or who can complete and submit their prequalification forms before Aug. 10th, 1983 (according to the new regulations).
- Local firms formed by a foreign contractor in joint venture with a local partner. Every partner will be qualified separately, and the participation of the local partner in technical, administrative, capital and other factors shall be considered.
- Foreign firms: It is intended to prequalify about (12) firms and not necessarily the absolute best firms, considering the sizes of the buildings of the project.

Prequalification considerations:-

- Competent local contractors shall be given preference when studying financial offers on other types of firms, because of expected revenues on the national economy, and differences in income taxes and fees and employment of local engineers, technicians and labour.
- At time of awards of tenders for prequalified firms, the following guiding figures of max. total areas are to be considered:-
 - Local Contractor, classified as general - 40000 s.m.
 - Local contractor, classified as first degree - 20000 s.m.
 - Foreign contractor, - 40000 s.m. (max).

Timing

- Prequalification forms may be obtained starting on July 6th, 83 and till Aug. 3rd, 1983.
- Last date for submission of prequalification forms is Aug. 24th 1983 at 2.00 p.m.
- Submission shall be at the government tenders directorate.

Director,
Govt. Tenders Directorate

Alia: The Royal Jordanian Airline

QUICK REFERENCE TIMETABLE SUMMER 1983 EFFECTIVE 01 JULY 1983

From AMMAN

DAYS	AC	FLIGHT	DEP. TIME	ARR. TIME
ABU DHABI	72S	608	1950	0035†
2	707	608	1950	0035†
4 5	L15	608	1950	0035†
7	72S	602	2030	0115†
1 6	L15	602	2030	0115†
3				
AMSTERDAM	747	261	1100	*1600
4	74M	261	1100	*1600
7				
AGABA	72S	300	0700	0745
1 3 4 5 6 7	707	300	0700	0745
2	72S	302	1500	1545
4 5 7				
ATHENS	72S	139	1115	*1440
1 4	L15	137	1130	*1505
2 5				
BAGHDAD	L15	812	2015	*2345
1 2 3 4 6 7	72S	812	2015	*2345
5				
BAHRAIN	707	606	1940	2310
3 5	72S	606	1940	2310
4 7				
BANGKOK	747	180	2130	1100†
2 7				
BEIRUT	72S	401	1845	2015
1 2 3 4 5 6 7				
BELGRADE	L15	117	1200	*1545
7				
BRUSSELS	L15	155	1215	*1900
4 6				
BUCHAREST	72S	173	1145	*1545
1				
CAIRO	L15	501	0445	*0715
1 7	72S	501	0445	*0715
2 3 4 5 6	L15	503	1130	*1400
1 2	72S	503	1130	*1400
3 4 5 6 7	72S	505	1430	*1700
1 2 3 4 6 7	72S	507	2030	*2300
1 2 3 4 5 7	L15	507	2030	*2300
6				
CASABLANCA	707	343	1115	1855
3 5				
COPENHAGEN	L15	137	1130	*1835
2 5				
DAMASCUS	707	241	0615	*0815
1	72S	241	0615	*0815
4	72S	243	1930	*2130
3				
DHAHRAN	L15	806	1915	2215
1 2 3	72S	804	1915	2215
5 7				
DOHA	707	606	1940	0030†
3 5	72S	606	1940	0030†
4 7	72S	610	1945	2300
1				

LOCAL TIME

DAYS	AC	FLIGHT	DEP. TIME	ARR. TIME
DUBAI	L15	190	2030	0130†
5	72S	602	2030	0230†
1 6	L15	602	2030	0230†
3	72S	604	2115	0215†
2	72S	600	2115	0215†
4 7				
FRANKFURT	L15	155	1215	*1700
4 6	L15	125	1215	*1800
1 5				
GENEVA	L15	125	1215	*1645
1 5				
ISTANBUL	72S	171	1215	1545
2 5				
JEDDAH	L15	702	1940	2240
1 6	72S	700	1940	2240
3 5	707	700	1940	2240
7				
KARACHI	L15	190	2030	0500†
5				
KUWAIT	72S	800	1900	2200
1 2 3 4 6	L15	802	1900	2200
5 7				
LARNACA	72S	133	1215	*1445
2 4	72S	133	1215	*1445
7				
LONDON (LHR)	L15	111	1200	*1630
2 3	L15	117	1200	*1755
7	L15	105	1200	*1800
1 4 6				
MADRID	L15	345	1215	*1930
5	707	201	1230	*1830
2				
MUSCAT	72S	600	2115	0400†
4 7				
NEW YORK (JFK)	747	263	1100	*1840
1 3 6	74M	263	1100	*1840
2 5	747	261	1100	*1840
4	74M	261	1100	*1840
7				
PARIS (ORY)	L15	105	1200	*1700
1 4 6				
ROME	L15	101	1030	*1430
4 7				
TRIPOLI	707	145	1115	*1515
2	L15	345	1215	*1615
5				
TUNIS	707	343	1115	1430
3 6				
VIENNA	747	263	1100	*1500
1 3 6	74M	263	1100	*1500
2 5				

NOTES 1 Monday
2 Tuesday
3 Wednesday
4 Thursday
5 Friday
6 Saturday
7 Sunday
† Arrives next day

* From Sept. 25th 1 hour earlier.
† From Oct. 1st 1 hour earlier.
‡ From Oct. 23rd 1 hour earlier.
§ From Oct. 30th 1 hour earlier.

Alia H.O. — 22111
Reservations — 24131
Information Airport — 52250
Salt Street Office — 39352
Abdali Office — 662140
J. Amman Office — 44266
Holiday Inn Office — 663100
Webdat Office — 78651

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DE FACTONOMICS

Experiencing the ILO conference from within

By T.A. Jaber

The 69th session of the International Labour Conference (ILO) which concluded in Geneva two weeks ago, was not merely a conventional one for Jordan. The Jordanian delegation played a very effective role in the conference itself as well as in the Arab, Asian and other group meetings. They were deeply involved in a lot of behind-the-scenes contacts, lobbying and discussions.

The Minister of Labour, head of the Jordanian tripartite delegation, chaired meetings of the Arab delegations which concentrated on ways and means of presenting and defending a resolution before ILC condemnation of Israeli expansionist policies, settlements and discrimination against Arab workers in the occupied areas.

Disagreements between Arab "moderates" and "radicals" were more vocal in this session than the previous one. The tedious task of the chairman was always to manage the meetings and gear the debate towards rational and orderly conclusions. He performed this task with exceptional skills and hammered down excessive reactions which would have reflected badly on the position of the Arab group in the conference.

The Jordanian delegation managed also to harness considerable support and votes for its candidate for the chairmanship of the risky and complex Resolutions Committee of the conference.

The industrialised Western delegations resisted the possibility of giving this post to an Arab in the light of the Arab resolution which is usually debated by the committee and out of the frustration of the committee's complete failure of last year. Again, the Jordanian chairman of the Resolution Committee conducted its work in accordance with the standing orders of the ILO, presented its report to the conference and was praised by representatives of all groups for the handling of the committee's fifteenth sittings.

The Jordanian delegation contributed to the success of the conference in accordance with a well-studied and calculated positions. It did not lose balance even when provoked or in difficult moments. When the Arab resolution was not adopted by the conference, due to the well-played trick of lack of quorum, the head of the Jordanian delegation spoke to the conference expressing appreciation to the large number of delegates who gave their support and promised that this issue will be followed up next session.

In these situations, it is difficult for a writer to deprive his own country of the credit that others have generously acknowledged. Thus, in the Asian group, which the Arab countries in West Asia joined a year ago, the Jordanian delegation helped in smoothing

out the problems facing the conclusion of a protocol necessary for allocating the ILO governing body seats among the Asian sub-regions. The handling of the chairmanship from Iran to Iraq was also conducted satisfactorily by Jordan.

Through active participation, the Jordanian delegation learned that these posts, in International Conferences, particularly of the ILO, are not only honorary ones. This can make a great difference, not for the delegate or his country alone, but more so for the event itself.

Shultz, this time around

UNITED STATES Secretary of State George Shultz projected visit to the Middle East this week implies that U.S. envoy Philip Habib is stuck in his present mission aimed at moving things forward on the question of Lebanon. But beyond that, the White House may have just struck golden new ideas to present to the Arabs and Israelis, for the American president to "direct" his secretary of state back here, so soon.

When he arrives, Mr. Shultz will find a Middle East situation considerably different from that he left in May. The Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement he engineered during his shuttle diplomacy two months ago is nearly dead—or is ink on paper at best. The Arab mood, towards peace initiatives and peace-making generally is gloomier, and the Israelis are likely to be less receptive to new American proposals on whatever withdrawals needed.

Admittedly, we do not know what the U.S. secretary of state will be bringing with him. We do not know what countries he is going to visit, and how long he may stay. But, it is not hard to tell that Mr. Shultz will have a harder task trying to sell American diplomacy in this region this time around.

Upon hearing the news of the secretary's visit, the Israelis immediately started to speculate that Washington might have received a message from Damascus signalling a softer Syrian position on the Lebanese-Israeli accord. And they may be right. The Syrians, for their part, have not said anything on the visit but it is highly unlikely that President Assad would drop his opposition to the Lebanon agreement in return for nothing and just because Mr. Shultz is around.

So, where, in this situation, is the opening for Mr. Shultz to nudge things forward and get all non-Lebanese forces to withdraw from Lebanon?

There isn't, we think, and that is why only new American ideas, not only on Lebanon but on the Palestinian problem as a whole, could do at this stage. Unless Mr. Shultz has them for this visit, it is futile to hope that his tour in the Middle East will indeed produce positive results.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Lack of a constructive response

THE TRUCE between the warring factions in the Bekaa Valley broke down thus proving that the agreement was not worth the mediation efforts put into it. Both parties know that their clashes weakened them, and they declare that they are in favour of solving their differences through democratic dialogue. They also stress that they are seriously concerned for the unity and integrity of Palestinian forces.

We have frequently pointed out that the time factor is a key reason for maintaining Palestinian unity and sparing the fighters' precious blood. It seems that such a factor is not given sufficient consideration, and that there exists a side that is only interested in heightening tensions to a point of no return. It is worthwhile wondering why mediation efforts are leading nowhere, and whether enough attention is being paid to the time issue with regard to this crucial crisis in the Bekaa.

The Arab masses have no other means to resort to except appealing to the warring factions to resolve their differences through dialogue rather than via armed assaults. The recent eruption of armed clashes shows that those fighting in Al Bekaa are not responding constructively to the yearnings of the masses, and are in fact gradually alienating themselves from the people.

Al Dustour: Test of Syrian intentions

THE PALESTINE Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee's special mission to Syria arrived in Damascus Saturday after a 24-hour delay. The mission aims to solve the inter-Fateh differences in the Bekaa Valley, and to initiate a Palestinian-Syrian dialogue. The integrity of the PLO and the independence of the Palestinian decision-making machinery are its main directives.

The early departure from Damascus of the Saudi-Algerian mediation mission had aroused fears that the Syrians were reluctant to show any signs of cooperation in order to settle inter-Palestinian hostilities or to reassess their relations with the Fateh leadership. Hence, the arrival of the PLO mission will be a crucial test of Syria's intentions towards the issue, and the outcome of the mission's talks in Damascus will be the last chance for the Syrian government to revise its stance towards the dispute, to which it has contributed considerably.

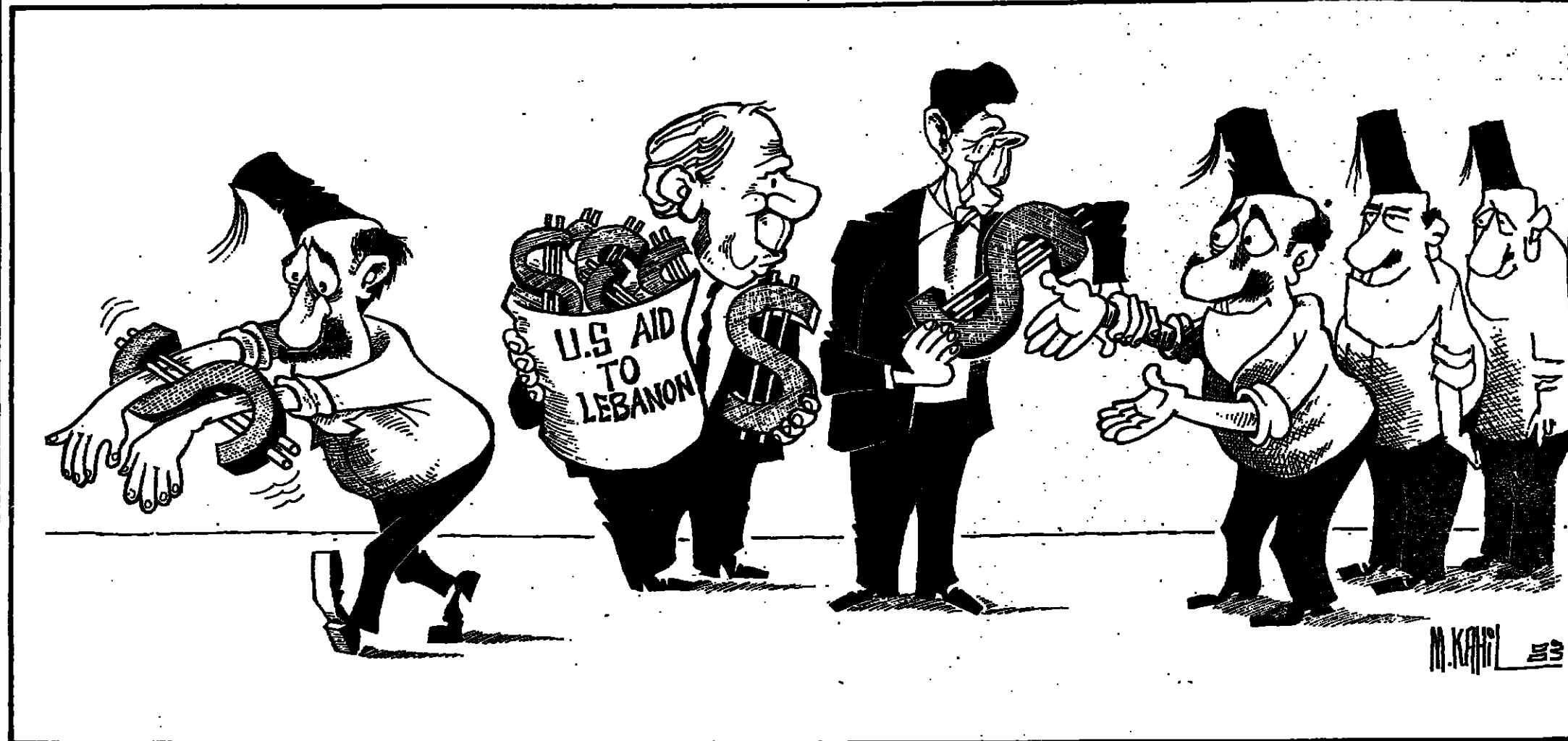
If Damascus is serious about its declared concern for Palestinian unity and the cause in general, then duty calls for a more positive attitude towards the talks that should result in the maintenance of Palestinian unity and independence. The mission, which comprises PLO Executive Committee members had been formed to reconcile the warring parties and improve PLO's relations with Syria. Since Syria is talking of confronting the Zionist enemy, it is a priority for such a stance to be preceded by strengthening ties with the PLO and the whole of the Arab World.

Sawt Al Shaab: Commission means business

THE PALESTINE Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee chose to reject the idea of conflict with Damascus when it formed a representative mission to go to Damascus to settle their differences. The tragedy of these inter-Arab differences and disputes must have been in the background when such a decision was made. Hence, the PLO commission is serious about not only solving the inter-Fateh hostilities, but also about seeking means to re-establish Palestinian-Lebanese relations on more solid grounds.

The absence of dialogue among Arabs so as to settle such disputes has cost them dearly. The last tragic aspects of such a problem have resulted in the spilling of Palestinian blood in clashes between the Fateh comrades-in-arms. The Palestinian moves should be responded to positively and responsibly by Syria in order to settle a problem that is threatening irreversibly dangerous consequences for both Syria and the Palestinians.

The blood spilt in the Bekaa Valley is so precious that every effort possible should have and should now be made to rally all Arab forces to face the real enemy and to liberate the holy Aqsa and the occupied Arab territories.



Guatemala way short of crushing guerrillas

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

GUATEMALA CITY — A year after Guatemala's army launched a "final offensive" against left-wing guerrillas, it appears nowhere near its aim of crushing the insurgent movement once and for all.

But Western military experts say the Guatemalans have succeeded where the U.S.-backed army in neighbouring El Salvador failed. They have put the guerrillas onto the defensive, narrowed their popular support, and exposed many of their supply routes.

With international attention focused on El Salvador, the war in Guatemala has been little noticed despite its brutality.

"We are fighting a dirty war," said a government official. "That goes for both sides, the subversives and the military. There is no early solution."

The army's counterinsurgency campaign has been watched with keen interest by the United States, which feels that Guatemala, Central America's most populous and resources-rich country, occupies a location of prime geopolitical importance.

Bordering on Mexico's rich southern oilfields, Guatemala plays a key role in Washington's worst-case scenario under which leftist revolution spread from Nicaragua and El Salvador to Guatemala, Mexico and finally the United States itself.

'Scorched earth' tactics

The Guatemalan army's counter-insurgency campaign blends ruthless "scorched earth" tactics with the establishment of strategic hamlets and civic action programmes designed to win popular allegiance among the Indian peasants who make up half the country's 7.5 million population.

"But the key element in the campaign has been terror, sheer terror," said a European diplomat here. "The Indian population is being taught, at great cost, that support for the guerrillas invites merciless retribution."

President Efraim Rios Montt says that behind every guerrilla there are 10 supporters — and the army has acted accordingly.

According to international human rights organisations, thousands of civilians have been killed in the army's effort to deny the

insurgents shelter and support in the rural highlands.

In the first few months of a campaign run under the motto "rifles and beans," the Central American equivalent of guns and butter, the army succeeded in boxing the guerrillas into Guatemala's northwestern corner, diplomats here report.

But recently, the guerrillas have hit government targets in the central province of Chimaltenango and police in the capital itself report increased "subversive activity", including kidnappings and robberies to finance the insurgent movement.

'Subversion is strong'

"The Communists are re-emerging," said an Interior Ministry official. "They are down, but not out."

Gen. Rios Montt, in contrast to a string of earlier statements that the war was all but over, said in June: "The subversion is strong."

A chief instrument in the government's war has been "civil defence patrols" made up of villagers armed with obsolete rifles, clubs and machetes. Membership is compulsory.

"Our civil defence patrols now

number about 500,000," presidential spokesman Gonzalo Asturias said. "Our army stands at 20,000. The combination is successful."

Both the army's increased presence in the rural highlands and the civil defence units have come under fire from the Roman Catholic Church, to which most Guatemalans belong.

"The progressive militarisation of the country... is causing us serious concern," said a pastoral letter issued by Guatemala's Roman Catholic bishops in June.

"It is our duty to refer to the problem of the civil defence patrols whose number has considerably increased."

"This is an imposed service which draws exclusively on peasants and Indians who are exposed to the risk of losing their lives for lack of adequate training."

The pastoral letter also objected to "continued massacres," disappearances and what it termed deplorable abuses of power by government authorities.

The Guatemalan army, rated as the most effective in Central America, is facing a combined guerrilla force estimated at 4,000 including rebels who have been fighting for more than 20 years.

Guatemalan sources familiar with the insurgent movement say the biggest group, the Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), has been hardest hit in the counter-insurgency drive.

The military structure of two other movements, the Guatemalan Workers (Communist) Party (PGT) and the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) was largely untouched although their fighters withdrew to remote areas along the Mexican border to evade army pressure.

The Organisation of People in Arms (ORPA) — the only group without an expressly Marxist programme — has gained strength both politically and militarily, the sources say.

Guerrilla groups unite

In February last year, the four groups formed the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (UNRG), a coordinating body with a broad programme which calls for an end to social, economic and racial inequality.

Such demands have great appeal in a country where the top five per cent of the population receives almost two-thirds of the national income.

The country's Indians have been at the bottom of the social and economic ladder ever since the Spanish conquest in 1524, when the Spaniards used Indian slaves to support an export economy based on cacao and indigo.

The guerrillas say that the vast disparity in wealth and the traditional discrimination against Indians are powerful arguments in favour of revolution, more important than the assault rifles, rocket launchers and light mortars with which UNRG forces are fighting the government.

It is an assessment shared by a minority of government officials as well as the leadership of the right-of-centre Christian Democratic Party which feels that there can be no military solution to the war.

Guatemala's hard-line rightists, who have long dominated political life here, disagree.

"You cannot wage war and pursue reforms at the same time," said Mario Sandoval, leader of the powerful National Liberation Movement.

"They are trying this in El Salvador and getting nowhere. What we must do is smash the terrorists first and then start reforms. But slowly, step by step."

Cuba presence remains key factor in Namibian talks

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — African leaders fear a six-year effort to bring independence to Namibia (South West Africa) may be running out of steam, with possibly dangerous consequences.

Senior Western officials also think Western-sponsored diplomacy could break down unless agreement is reached soon on withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

This is the only big issue holding up an independence package for Africa's last major white-ruled dependency, now controlled by South Africa in defiance of repeated United Nations rulings.

African diplomats say they have warned the West of the risks involved for the continent's stability if there is no serious progress in the next few months.

Western governments were confident only a year ago that a settlement was within grasp and

that U.N. troops would be there by last Christmas to supervise elections and a gradual handover.

Stalemate unbroken

Six months later, a stalemate over the Cuban troops remains unbroken. Some officials think the preparatory work already done could unravel if there is no breakthrough by the end of 1983.

While U.N. officials say they are still optimistic that a deal can be struck, others involved in a five-nation Western "contact group" have become increasingly gloomy in recent weeks.

The contact-group governments of the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany have worked largely behind the scenes since early 1978 to put a sell-rule formula together.

With most constitutional issues settled, the effort has focused since last year on U.S. negotiations aimed at parallel withdrawal of 20,000 to 25,000 Cubans who came to Angola after the

country won independence from Portugal in 1975.

Both the U.S. and South Africa say the Cuban presence is destabilising, and that a Namibian settlement would be incomplete and vulnerable so long as they stayed in Africa.

Guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) use Angola as a springboard for raids into Namibia, and South African troops have crossed frequently into southern Angola in pursuit.

The Marxist government of Angola says it needs the Cubans to protect it against South Africa. Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge says it would be "political suicide" for Angola to let them go before South Africa withdraws from Namibia.

South Africa and Angola have held two meetings since last December on a ceasefire and creation of a border buffer zone.

But plans for a third meeting have been delayed, and separate U.S.-Angolan talks on the Cuban

issue — labelled "very delicate" by American participants — have also slowed down since a senior Angolan minister visited Washington in April.

"If nothing happens by the end of the year, the effort could collapse," a high-ranking European contact-group official said in a recent interview in New York.

But a senior U.S. Africa expert, in another interview, reported a "significant amount of movement" on the Cuban question and other issues, and predicted there could be major developments.

Other U.S. diplomats have since said they hope U.S.-Angolan and South African-Angolan talks will be resumed by July.

Although other members of the contact group have backed American efforts to get a simultaneous Cuban withdrawal, Canada and France have been openly sceptical of attempts to link this directly with a Namibian settlement.

The linkage has also been strenuously denounced by black African leaders, although they concede privately that a Cuban pullout may be the only way to get South Africa to end its 68-year-control of Namibia, a one-time German colony.

SWAPO sceptical

SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma questioned whether the five Western nations were still acting as honest brokers, and whether the contact group had outlived its usefulness.

Namibia, an arid mineral-rich region the size of France and West Germany combined, is the last African foreign dependency apart from five tiny Spanish outposts in North Africa.

The Security Council last month directed U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to begin new talks on Namibia and to report back by Aug. 31 on the results.

Western officials doubt the U.N. executive, who is weighing a visit to Africa, can do much in the time available, but they hope he can use his influence to help speed up U.S. and South African negotiations with Angola.

Like African leaders, many believe an abrupt breakdown of the Western effort could spur renewed violence.

SWAPO has fought an intermittent bush war in Namibia for 17 years, tying down thousands of South African troops.

Last month tension increased following a bomb attack by guerrilla bases in Viozambique.

The protracted delay over a Namibian solution has spawned "a great sense of frustration among Africans, which could be reflected in increasing violence," according to a European diplomat in close touch with the negotiations.

He says another reason for concern is that the U.S., the pacemaker on Namibia, will be involved next year in a presidential election and this could limit the Reagan administration's reach in the foreign policy field.

Jordan's butterflies solve many scientific puzzles

Written and photographed by
Torben B. Larsen

Why should anyone wish to study the butterflies of Jordan?

As someone who has visited the country several times to do just that, I can say quite simply that Jordan's butterflies not only are interesting but also help in providing answers to many a scientific puzzle. This is not because Jordan has butterflies which are unique to the country; it does not. Nor is Jordan particularly rich in butterflies; there are about 75 species, half those of Lebanon a few hundred kilometres to the north. What does make the Jordan butterflies worth studying is the unusual overall composition of the fauna. Jordan lies at the extreme southern limit of the temperate (Palearctic) zone and at the extreme northern end of the African tropical zone. In addition, there are species uniquely adapted to the sub-desert areas of the eastern and southern parts of the country, and no less than fourteen species found in Jordan do not penetrate Lebanon.

Because the butterflies of Jordan were little known, I decided to devote some time to their study after the publication of my book on the butterflies of Lebanon in 1974. My Jordan expedition turned out to be a very pleasant enterprise, very different from the tale of hardships suffered by early collectors.

The splendid road network from Ramtha and Irbid in the north to Amman and the Dead Sea in the middle, and from Petra to Wadi'an and Aqaba in the south, makes it possible to prospect the entire country comfortably in a car.

It was a different matter fifty years ago. One of the first butterfly collectors in Jordan was Captain L.K. Lockhart of the Transjordan Frontier Force, in which he served between 1926 and 1928. His commanding officer Lt. Col. Bewsher and Mrs. Bewsher also collected specimens, but Lockhart's collection was much more scientifically important.

Thus, the first (and only) firm record of sighting the Two-Tailed Pasha (*Charaxes jasius*) is found in Captain Lockhart's diary: "Oct. 7th (1927): Marched along south side of Wadi Kafirgi along the very bad single file track. So poor that two baggage camels fell over the kud! And we had problems with the leading Hotchkiss gunponies... We emerged on the plain of the Ghor... and saw a magnificent specimen of *Charaxes jasius* for the first time in this country." Captain Lockhart missed it, despite a foot chase of half a kilometre, his lieutenant following on horseback in case assistance was needed.



Two-tailed Pasha (*Charaxes jasius*)

Some 50 years later, I was able to negotiate the Wadi Kafirgi in a saloon-car, though admittedly it was not the easiest of drives. But I did not see *Charaxes jasius*.

The first Jordanian butterflies to reach scientists, though, were collected a few years earlier by that great English Arabist, H. St. John Philby. At the time, he was Representative to Transjordan of the United Kingdom High Commissioner to Palestine, and both he and Lockhart held positions which allowed them to travel extensively in the country — though the colonial stiff upper lip sometimes interfered with collecting.

On the 12th and 13th of March 1928, Lockhart and Bewsher saw the lovely False Apollo (*Archon apollinus*) on the hills south of Amman, but "official duties made collecting impracticable on either day and it is therefore impossible to determine to what subspecies *Transjordan apollinus* is referable." I collected the species five decades later in the same general area and, as suspected by Lockhart, the subspecies was the same as in Lebanon.

Three main groups

The Jordan butterflies belong to three main groups: the temperate species of Europe and Asia; the desert adapted species; and the tropical species, mainly allied to the African tropics. Most of the species are of temperate origin and this group is seen to its best advantage in spring and early summer in the rolling hills around Jerash and Ajlun, especially in small river valleys with a profuse growth of nectar-rich flowers. On a fine day in late April or early May, it is possible to find as many as half the butterflies known in Jordan.

The finest of them is probably the Swallowtail (*Papilio machaon*), with its fast and graceful flight. This is a widespread species in Europe, temperate Asia and North America. In Jordan, it is most common north of Amman, but it may be found as far south as the Ras al Naqab area, where they whirl about the barren hillsides which afford such a magnificent long-distance view of Wadi Rum desert.

The False Apollo, which Lockhart and Bewsher failed to catch, is another beauty. It is not nearly as widespread as the Swallowtail, being effectively limited to the middle East — from eastern Greece and Bulgaria, south to Jordan and east to Iraq.

Another beautiful temperate butterfly is the Mediterranean Brimstone (*Gonepteryx cleopatra*), which is quite common in Jordan and through most of the Mediterranean. The Brimstone of northern Europe is all yellow — widely considered to be responsible for the word butterfly; the Mediterranean species has a lovely orange flush on the forewings.

Of the temperate species, the most unexpected butterfly found in Jordan so far is the *Arduinna frillaria* (*Melitaea arduinna*), which was caught by Philby near Salt in 1926. It is a scarce species found in Bulgaria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran and perhaps reaching Afghanistan; but it is missing in Lebanon and Syria. Although Philby's specimens are present in the collection of the British Museum in London, I was inclined to think that perhaps some error of mislabelling had been made. But no...

I found a few further specimens in the collection of the University of Jordan, also caught at Salt exactly 51 years and 363 days after Philby's. So there is no doubt that a splendidly isolated colony of this butterfly does exist at Salt, while it has become extinct elsewhere between the Turkish Taurus and Jordan. There must be something special about the air at Salt!

Several of the temperate butterfly species in Jordan penetrate no further south than Madaba, though others extend to the Ras al Naqab or Petra. As soon as you move into the desert regions their numbers also diminish rapidly. A dozen kilometres into the arid lands east of Zarqa and there are virtually none, although a few maintain a foothold in the wetlands of the Azraq oasis.

The desert fauna is very different indeed. It consists of a few species which are specially adapted to desert life. The Desert White (*Pontia glaucanome*) is a good example. It was first collected by Captain Lockhart near the lovely eighth-century Omayyad castles in the desert east of Amman and I have subsequently found it near Wadi Rum.

Early stages

When the young caterpillar hatches, it is immediately picked up by an ant and taken into the nest. Here it feeds on young ants or on the eggs of ants. Since ants are able to store food in their nests, they are not dependent on the vagaries of desert rainfall and can survive years of drought. And the Leopard butterflies profit.

But why do the ants permit the butterfly caterpillars to pillage their brood? The reason is that the caterpillar has a special honey gland which exudes a liquid much prized by the ants. Considering that the caterpillar eats hundreds of young ants before it is fully grown, it would seem that the ants get the worse of the bargain.

Another adaptation to desert life is found in the Zephyr Blue (*Plebeius pylaon philbyi*). Its caterpillar feeds on a spiny desert *Astragalus*. The females carefully lay only one egg on each branch of the plant, so brothers and sisters of this species normally never meet till they hatch as adults; each grazes peacefully on its allotted branch.

In years of drought, however, there is little foliage on the plants and the caterpillars start to wander off in search of food. Then they do meet; and when this happens, the larger caterpillars will eat the smaller and weaker. Cannibalism at its worst! Not so. Rather, it is cannibalism at its best. This type of behaviour ensures that in years of disaster at least a few of the most vigorous specimens will survive until the next, hopefully better year; otherwise all might have died from starvation.

The third group of butterflies in Jordan consists of those whose origins lie in the tropical zones of Africa. Just as many of the temperate zone species reach their absolute southern limits in Jordan, so the tropical species often reach their northernmost point in Jordan. Many of the tropical butterflies are more or less migratory and may reach Lebanon and Syria, but several are resident in the Jordan Valley. Even here they are limited to the ghors (valleys) of the Dead Sea area where the vegetation pattern is almost wholly tropical.

The ghors are full of plants and wildlife which are found nowhere else so far north. Among the butterfly fauna are three of special interest: the Blue Spotted Arab (*Colotis phisadia*) the Golden Arab (*Colotis chrysonome*), and the Arabian Sapphire (*Epamera glaucus*). All feed on the tropical plants which are found only in the ghors. Quite recently in geological time, possibly only 10,000 years ago, the climate was milder and wetter in Jordan, and many more tropical species were found then. However, with the increasing aridity which favoured the desert-adapted species, most have become extinct.



Plain Tiger (*Danaus chrysippus*) in caterpillar stage.

tern is almost wholly tropical.

In addition to resident tropical species, a number of more or less migratory tropical species also inhabit Jordan, at least on a temporary basis. While they can undoubtedly survive in Jordan for years, they probably need reinforcement from time to time to avoid extinction. Some of these tropical species breed in the Jordan Valley, the most spectacular of which is the Plain Tiger (*Danaus chrysippus*). In addition to its beauty and large size, it is of great interest from several other aspects. The Plain Tiger invades Lebanon from Jordan in some years and may then breed in coastal districts, but it survives permanently only in the Jordan Valley.

The Tiger butterflies and their brightly coloured caterpillars are poisonous and distasteful to birds and small mammals. The colour pattern, a warning, is meant to advertise this fact; do not touch, it says. The poisons are derived from the milkweed plants (*Asclepiadaceae*) on which the caterpillars feed. They are strong heart poisons and the digestion of a few Plain Tigers is sufficient to kill a mouse.

In tropical countries, many edible butterflies are near copies of the Plain Tiger, tricking their enemies into thinking they are poisonous. Plain Tigers have a very intricate courtship display, which follows a strict ritual that lasts for the better part of half an hour. If a male makes one wrong move, he must start again from the beginning.

During one of the phases, the male must powder the female with some special scent particles — a love dust — which smell agreeable to humans as well. The necessary chemicals to synthesise this love dust is not available in the food plant of the caterpillar or in the nectar which the adult butterfly sips. Accordingly, the male Plain Tiger must immediately try to find a few obscure plants which contain the necessary substances and suck them up especially for this purpose. If he does not, his success in

marriage will be virtually nil.

Ants share their brood

It is a typical member of the Whites (one of the main butterfly families) in most respects, but it has one crucial adaptation. All butterflies start life as an egg, which hatches into a caterpillar — a virtual eating machine which turns the leaves of the food-plants into the tissues which will form the adult butterfly.

The butterfly is formed inside the pupa which develops when the caterpillar is fully grown. Usually the butterfly hatches from the pupa more or less immediately, though some species may spend the cold winter months as pupae and only emerge in spring. The Desert White, however, may have to and can spend several years as a pupa, waiting for the day when rain will make a new crop of food plants grow. Considering that the pupa sits quite exposed in the desert and weighs but a few grammes, this is a remarkable but necessary achievement.

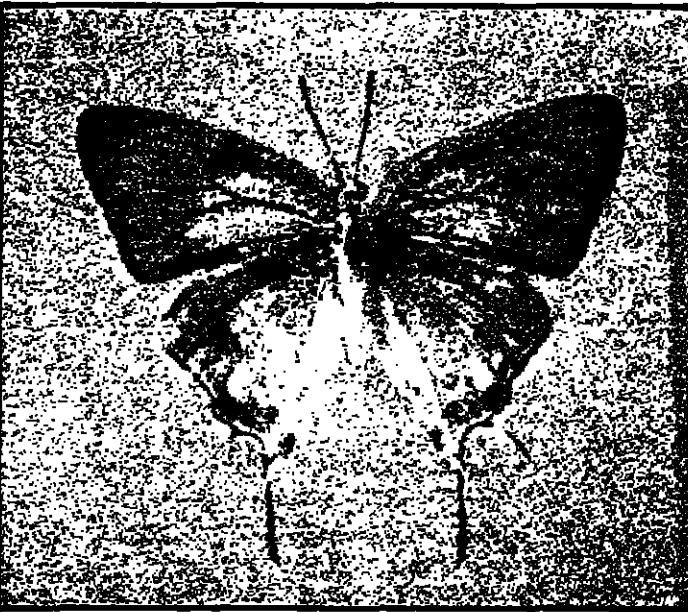
The Leopard Butterflies (genus *Apharitis*) are also desert specialists, two of which are found in Jordan. They manage to survive by doing away with the dependence on plants altogether. The female lays her eggs near the entry hole of an ant's nest.

Migratory butterflies

Considering that Jordan is situated at the extreme end of two of the main zoogeographical zones, it is hardly surprising that a significant proportion of its butterflies are more or less migratory. The purpose of migration in butterflies seems to be to ensure that some fertile specimens of the migratory species are present wherever breeding is possible. It is an opportunistic, nomadic survival strategy, which is almost the complete opposite of the extreme specialisation of some of the desert species.

In Jordan, the migrant butterfly par excellence is the Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*). It may sound improbable, but it has been reliably estimated that in one spring no less than three billion invaded southern California. Migrant flocks of millions are commonplace, though few are adequately documented.

In April 1926, huge flights occurred in Palestine and Transjordan. "So numerous that the radiators of motor cars were blocked."



Arabian Sapphire (*Epamera glaucus*)

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— Despite the fact that the Queen Alia International Airport is larger than the old airport, the number of employees has not been increased, as a result the employees are overworked.

— Another source of complaint is the cost of food... On many occasions when flights are delayed, the employees are compelled to stay in the airport as they cannot possibly go home and come back in due time, they have to eat in the airport but the prices of meals are expensive in relation to their salaries.

— Last, restrictions on employees are more severe inside the airport, while a simple laissez-passer used to allow them access to all parts of the airport, now this same laissez-passer is issued for a specific area in the airport. In case of the replacement of an employee by another, a new laissez-passer should be issued and the procedure might take several hours which is a big disadvantage.

WHO seeks ways to combat AIDS

By Claude Fillet
Rouler

GENEVA — The World Health Organisation (WHO) plans to launch international efforts to combat AIDS, a new killer disease which has spread to 16 countries.

No cure has yet been found for the acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, known as AIDS, and the U.N. Agency wants to bring together international experts to try to control the spread of the disease.

Since mid-1981, some 1,360 AIDS cases were recorded in the United States alone and nearly 900 in a further 15 countries. The disease has already killed some 520 people, according to the U.S. Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta.

AIDS is believed to be caused by a virus which destroys the body's ability to fight infections. Experts say this is the first time that such deficiencies in the immune system appear to be transmissible.

The WHO plans to bring together before the end of the year, about 20 experts including immunologists, clinicians and public health officials to discuss ways to coordinate individual countries' programmes to fight the disease.

Prevention measures will also be discussed, as well as possible treatments and early diagnostic techniques.

At high risk are homosexual men with multiple partners, who represent some 75 per cent of AIDS victims in the United States. The disease has also struck intravenous drug abusers. Haitian immigrants and haemophiliacs.

Experts say the most probable method of transmission was through intimate contact or blood transfusion.

WHO specialists Georges Causse said it is strongly believed the disease is caused by a virus. "Several viruses are serious potential candidates as a cause for AIDS but none has been identified yet," he told Reuters.

AIDS victims generally suffer loss of weight, loss of con-

centration and bouts of high temperature. Many of those affected developed a rare skin cancer known as Kaposi Sarcoma. Others suffered from parasitic, bacterial or viral infections.

"In 1981, there was a sudden outbreak of the rare Kaposi disease in the United States, with all cases apparently linked to one another," Dr. Causse said, adding the mortality rate ranged between 60 to 100 per cent.

The first cases were found in New York and California, but AIDS has spread to other parts of the United States and in 15 countries including Canada and some of West European states.

The assistant director for international health at the Disease Control Centre, Donald Hopkins, says more than 10 cases a week are reported to the centre, mostly from the United States.

"The disease appears to be due to a transmissible agent. We assume it is a virus, but we were not able to see it on the microscope. For all we know, it may be a completely new class of microbial agent," he told Reuters.

Dr. Hopkins, who is currently attending WHO's annual meeting in Geneva, said viral infections can cause temporary deficiencies in the body's immune system, but no so profound as those found in AIDS victims.

The general public was however not at great risk, he added. The centre's figures showed some four per cent of those affected did not belong to high-risk categories.

A leukaemia virus was found in some patients, "but this does not prove it was the cause of the disease," he said. "Perhaps this was another manifestation of the depressed immunity."

Virtually every AIDS victim is bound to die. "Very few of them have lived longer than two years, and none has lived more than three years," Dr. Hopkins said.

According to the centre, seven cases were found in 1979 in the United States and about 43 in 1980, rising to 213 in 1981 and to 739 last year.

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SPORTS

McEnroe crushes Lewis, sprints to clinch title

LONDON (R) — John McEnroe, the American second seed, gave unseeded New Zealander Chris Lewis a drubbing and an enthralling centre court display of near-flawless tennis as he recaptured the Wimbledon men's singles title Sunday.

The climax to the world's greatest tournament was all over in 85 minutes. McEnroe racing to a 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 victory under a burning sun. It was a summary execution for which McEnroe received £66,600 (\$111,500).

Despite losing, Lewis described it "as the greatest day of his life", but admitted: "He was simply in a different class." He added: "I felt my speed around the court was useless. He was just hitting cold winners and it was very frustrating."

McEnroe declared: "I feel great. No question about it and certainly no feeling of anti-climax just because it was so easy."

McEnroe, the 1981 champion, at times toyed with his 26-year-old rival, Lewis, whose speed and agility helped him immensely during his run to the final, was made to look slow by the great court coverage and incredible reflexes of the American.

In the earlier rounds, notably an epic five-set semifinal against South African Kevin Curren, Lewis's speed and stamina were the decisive factors. But greater qualities than these were needed Sunday afternoon against the brilliant McEnroe.

As he did in his semifinal against Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, McEnroe, who was appearing in his fourth successive final, again served supremely well. Throughout the match, he conceded

just nine points in 12 service games.

But there was so much else to admire in McEnroe's game. His speed, his variations of pace and his superb touch and control, particularly on the volley, were all of the highest calibre. By the end, he was not so much playing Lewis as giving him a tennis lesson.

The match over, McEnroe turned the famous arena into the "court of King John" at the presentation by the Duke of Kent. He beamed a huge grin -- a rare event -- as he collected the trophy which he immediately raised to his lips and kissed.

One spectator promptly popped open a bottle of champagne which he tried to pass to the newly-crowned champion but McEnroe was more interested in reading the long list of past winners engraved on the trophy. He finally succumbed to the pleas of his fans in the free standing enclosure and posed happily for pictures, smiling and waving.

Lewis, beaten in the first round of six of the 12 tournaments he played before his astonishing run to Sunday's final, showed no sign of nerves in the opening game, holding his service for the loss of one point.

But in that game, he gashed his right knee, apparently with his racket, and proceeded to lose the next 12 points as McEnroe opened a 3-1 lead. Another service break in the seventh game and McEnroe was through the first set in 27 minutes for the loss of 13 points.

Again Lewis started the second set confidently, holding service to love with the help of the only ace of the match. He also held his next

streak, surrendering just seven points as he raced through the next five games.

The third set was as lopsided as the previous two with Lewis gaining a miserable 13 points from the eight games. From 1-0 down, McEnroe won five games in a row and 20 points out of 24 from his tormented opponent.

In the final game, McEnroe held serve for the 12th time in the match, finishing the contest with a beautifully executed backhand crosscourt drop volley.

No one could question Lewis's determination and commitment but as he himself admitted: "I lost to a player who was in another class."

His defeat continued the unhappy record of unseeded players who have reached the Wimbledon men's final. Like Lewis, none of his seven unseeded predecessors managed to win a single set.

Lloyd, Turnbull win mixed doubles

American Billie Jean King, five months short of her 40th birthday, just failed to add to her record 20 Wimbledon titles when she and compatriot Steve Denton went down 6-7, 7-6, 7-5 to John Lloyd



John McEnroe: 1983 Wimbledon champion

of Britain and Australia's Wendy Turnbull in the mixed doubles final on Sunday.

Ironically, King lost her service -- the only break of the match -- in the final game to give Lloyd and Turnbull, the second seeds, victory.

Lloyd is the first Englishman to win the mixed doubles title since Fred Perry in 1936. He and Turnbull received £12,000 (\$20,000).

Stadler wins Scandinavian Open

STOCKHOLM (R) — American Craig Stadler saw his hopes of a first overseas win collapse when he overshot the final green to concede the Scandinavian Open Golf Championship title to Britain's Sam Torrance here on Sunday.

Torrance, one stroke behind Stadler overnight, was level with the American coming to the last

hole. Stadler overshot the green, chipped weakly and missed from 15 feet to give the Briton victory by one stroke.

Torrance, winner of last year's Spanish and Portuguese Open titles, fired a two-under-par 70 in the last round for a four-round total of 280, eight below par, on the new Ullna course.

Roberts steps up championship challenge with Belgian triumph

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (R) — American Kenny Roberts stepped up his challenge for the World 500 cc Motor Cycle Championship on Sunday with a superb win in the Belgian Grand Prix.

Roberts scorched round the modified Francorchamps circuit on his factory Yamaha at a record-breaking average of 162.234 kph to squeeze championship leader and compatriot Freddie Spencer into second place.

The victory left Roberts, whose growing confidence won him last week's Dutch Grand Prix at Assen, just five points adrift of Spencer's 105 points in the 500 cc standings.

Spencer, on a Honda, held the

lead for the first 13 laps of the 20-lap race. But Roberts then launched a spectacular assault to put him in sight of the fourth World Championship he wants before retiring from 500 cc racing.

His time of 51 minutes 20.88 seconds put him almost 14 seconds ahead at the finish, and smashed the previous record average speed of 160.020 kph set by Spencer last year.

Another American, Randy Mamola, finished third on his Suzuki to keep third spot in the standings. But, with 31 points separating him from second-placed Roberts, the championship battle now seems a two-horse race.

In the 250 cc event Belgian Didier de Radigue delighted the par-

tisan crowd by grabbing first place, on his Chevallier, ahead of the Yamaha of France's Christian Sarron.

Radigue's average speed of 153.598 kph over the 16-lap course broke last year's record of 151.460 kph set by West German Manfred Mann.

Venezuela's Carlos Lavado could manage only third place, but he still holds a comfortable 19-point lead over Radigue in the world standings.

In the 125 cc race Italy's Eugenio Lazzarini, on a Garelli, beat championship leader Angel Nieto of Spain into second place. Both men were riding Garellis.

Nieto holds a 20-point lead over the Italian.

American Hayes romps to freestyle victory at World Student Games

EDMONTON, Alberta (R) — Bruce Hayes, who is among the United States' big hopes for a clutch of Olympic swimming medals next year, romped to the 200 metres freestyle title at the World Student Games here Saturday.

The 20-year-old Californian beat class opposition in the shape of Canada's individual medley hope Alex Baumann and Soviet prospect Alexei Filonov in a games record of one minute, 51.19 seconds.

Hayes, embarking on a rigorous seven-event games challenge, sprinted past Baumann, the 200 metres medley world record holder, and the pace-setting Filonov over the last 50 metres.

His time was 1.43 seconds inside the previous games best set in Bucharest two years ago.

Hayes said: "I was surprised to win because I have concentrated on 400 and 1500 metres freestyle in the past. It was my first big international 200 metres race, but I thought I had a chance if I was still in contention after 100 metres."

Filonov was second in 1:51.90 and Baumann had to settle for the bronze with 1:51.97.

Shigehiro Takahashi of Japan followed up his games record of 1:03.95 set in the heats by clinching the men's 100 metres

stroke title in a slower but equally comfortable 1:04.13.

Soviet hope Uriy Kis, who also improved the games' best in his heat, took the silver medal with 1:04.21.

Australian Peter Evans, among the top 20 in the world over 200 metres breaststroke last year, was third in 1:04.32.

Takahashi's impressive effort in the heats was the second fastest time in the world this year. Only Dmitry Volkov of the Soviet Union has swum faster with his national record of 1:03.08.

A powerful recovery over the return leg gave Irina Laricheva of the Soviet Union the first gold medal of the six-day swimming competition.

She turned in seventh place behind pacesetter American Ingrid Lawrence in the 100 metres freestyle final, then overhauled her rivals and touched first in 58.15 seconds.

Annelies Kraus of the Netherlands was second in 58.27 and 21-year-old American discovery Tammy Thomas third with 58.45.

The Soviet squad collected their second gold medal when Irina Gerasimova outclassed her opponents in the women's 400 metres individual medley final.

Gauthier leads Tour de France

FONTAINE-AU-PIRE, France (R) — Frenchman Jean-Louis Gauthier took the lead in the Tour de France cycling race on Sunday when his coop team won the second stage, a 100-km team time-trial, by 17 seconds.

Their victory in the leg from Soissons earned them a bonus of three minutes 45 seconds and hoisted the whole coop squad into the top 10 overall placings.

Dutchman Joop Zoetemelk, 1980 Tour de France winner, is two seconds behind Gauthier, with Frenchman Pierre le Bigaut in third place. Overnight leader

Erik Vanderaerden of Belgium slipped to 12th overall, 39 seconds behind Gauthier.

Sean Kelly of Ireland, second overnight, had his chances spoiled by a crash that dented two of his team-mates. They lost 52 seconds as a team to finish sixth. Kelly is now 27th, one minute, 45 seconds behind Gauthier.

Last year Fontaine-au-Pire lost its chance to host a tour finish when the stage was cancelled because demonstrating steelworkers blocked the route.

Monday's third stage, a 149-km ride from Valenciennes to Roubaix, takes in the notorious cobbled farm tracks, where the race becomes a lottery, even for the top riders.



Fontaine-au-Pire, France

Australia II dominates America's Cup trials

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — The yacht Australia II continued its winning streak Saturday in the trials to determine which of seven yachts will challenge the United States for the America's Cup, the most prestigious trophy in yachting.

Racing in fog, which limited visibility to half a mile at best, Australia II defeated Canada I by 59 seconds in its first race and then beat smoother Australian boat, Advance, by three minutes and 57 seconds.

The two victories on Rhode Island sound gave Australia II a 13-1 record in the trials which began on June 18 and will continue into the first week of September.

The potential challengers had the waters off the Rhode Island coast all to themselves Saturday and completed two races over a 12-mile Olympic course in southerly winds of 12 to 16 knots.

The American yachts are not due to resume their own trials until July 16 to determine the defender of the America's Cup.

The British yacht victory 83 had the easiest time of it Saturday, winning two races by default. It first won from the Australian yacht challenge 12 and then had a sailover when a French yacht, France 3, dropped out with mast problems.

Challenge 12 dropped out after the first four legs of its race with victory 83 when trailing by 38 seconds. Challenge 12 raced with a new boom against Canada I later in the afternoon and lost by 26 seconds.

The Challenge 12-Canada I race was the best of the series to date with the Canadian yacht leading by only a boat length after the first seven and one-half miles. The Canadians opened up their lead to more than a minute on the fourth leg, but the Australians came back strongly and were only four boat lengths behind at the finish.

The results of the races left Victory 38 and Challenge 12 with 10-4 records.

The Italian yacht Azzurra improved its record to 6-7 with a come-from-behind victory over France 3 in the first race of the day.

The Italians made a poor start and trailed the French yacht by more than a minute at the first turning mark. But Azzurra came back when France 3's crew had trouble hoisting a headsail at the start of the fourth leg and then had more trouble changing sails on the next leg.

While the French were struggling to make the change, the light blue Italian boat slipped past them.

Canada I, with a victory over Challenge 12, improved its record to 5-9. France 3 is 4-10 and Advance is now 0-13.

The first races on Sunday will match Victory 83 against Australia II, Challenge 12 against Azzurra and Canada I against Advance. The second set will see France 3 meeting Canada I. Advance against Challenge 12 and Azzurra taking on Victory 83.

This series, called Round Robin Series B, is to continue until July 14. Then the challenging boats will take a break from competition until July 20 when their third Round Robin series begins.

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U.S. opts out of final UNCTAD statement

BELGRADE (R) — A United Nations economic conference ended with modest results early Sunday after the United States dissociated itself from a final statement on world economic problems.

"We find the text too negative, one-sided and in places too ideological to be acceptable," U.S. chief delegate Gordon Streeb told the closing session of the sixth U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The U.S. also forced votes on two resolutions, on trade and compensatory financing for Third World countries' shortfalls in commodity earnings. They were passed overwhelmingly with the U.S. the only negative voter.

After nearly a month of hard bargaining between Western industrial and developing nations, the conference adopted by consensus a series of compromise resolutions

on aid, trade, finance, debt and commodities.

They contained no fresh spending commitments, which the West rejected, and fell far short of developing nations' hopes for immediate measures to boost their economies as a vital part of world recovery from the recession.

Explaining the U.S. decision not to support the final statement, Mr. Streeb said Washington was convinced economic recovery was under way and could be built on. The U.S. supported the efforts of UNCTAD, the U.N.'s 20-year-old forum for negotiations on development, to shape shared views, he said.

In late night haggling sessions, Western nations resisted Third World demands for a final statement calling for reforms in the Western-dominated international economic system, which developing countries blame for many

of their problems.

The final conference statement was introduced as a compromise to a planned "Belgrade declaration" that was to have been a special feature of UNCTAD-6, but on which north and south were finally unable to decide.

Mr. Streeb did not spell out to which passages of the final statement the U.S. delegation objected.

But the statement specifically rejected the Western belief that reactivation of growth in developing countries could come about as a trickle-down effect of recovery in industrialised countries.

It called for an "integrated set of policies, encompassing short-term measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries and long term changes relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order."

It was clear that phrases such as this and criticism of existing international financial institutions as inadequate had proved unacceptable to the United States.

British Trade Minister Paul Channon, speaking also for West Germany and Japan, said they reaffirmed the view of the world economy put forward by recent summits, one of non-Communist industrialised nations at Williamsburg, Virginia, and the other of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The three nations were encouraged that all delegations agreed, despite their differences, on the interdependence of their economies and on the special needs of the poorest countries, he said.

The spokesman of the "group of 77" Third World bargaining unit, Abdullahi Said Osman of Somalia, said the recession had shown "the inherent inadequacies, limitations

and structural deficiencies of the institutional framework governing international economic relations."

He said Western countries had not been willing at UNCTAD-6 to make any advances from previous positions and in some areas had refused to comply with existing undertakings.

Voicing the group's deep disappointment with the conference's meagre results, Mr. Osman said: "We have missed a historic opportunity to contribute meaningfully to world development and recovery."

UNCTAD-6 ran three days over time to hammer out a package of resolutions which Mr. Osman said did not go much beyond those produced in the organisation's earlier four-yearly meetings.

They included a call for early ratification of a "common fund"

to boost low commodity prices, approved by UNCTAD in 1976.

The conference agreed to set up an expert group on compensatory financing of shortfalls in commodity export earnings.

It called on rich nations to redouble efforts to achieve the U.N. aid target of 0.7 per cent of Gross National Product by 1985, and also urged them to "respond in a positive manner" to request from individual poor countries for debt relief.

The United States went along with most of the conference resolution on trade, but forced votes on two brief, mild clauses dealing with trade in services.

As with its objection to the item on compensatory financing, the U.S. feels these issues should be tackled in other bodies, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Zanussi struggling with losses and debts

By Andrew Hurst
Rome

PORDENONE, Italy — Zanussi, Italy's leading producer of refrigerators, cookers and washing machines, has run into stormy financial waters and may soon turn for help to outside interests, possibly the Dutch firm Philips.

The company has borrowed heavily abroad to finance its expansion and is struggling to keep afloat as a result of a series of ill-fated ventures in television-making, electronics and house-building, senior managers said.

The group's debts totalled 642 billion lire (\$454 million) at the end of last March after it had turned in a loss of 130 billion lire (\$86.6 million) in 1982.

Speculation is rife in the Italian press that the firm may soon call in outsiders to help it overcome its problems. The reports have named Philips, the Dutch conglomerate, as a likely suitor for Zanussi, which employs nearly 30,000 people at plants in Italy

and Spain. The French electronics firm Thomson-Brandt has also been mentioned.

No approach made

A spokesman for Zanussi, asked to comment on the reports, said: "No approach appears to have been made to Philips but we understand that they might be prepared to consider acquiring a minority stake in our business."

Philips recently signed a letter of intent with Zanussi covering cooperation in television manufacture but a company spokesman said it had shown no clear sign of wishing to pursue the plan or extend cooperation to other areas.

The Italian firm was founded nearly 70 years ago by Antonio Zanussi and has grown, from a small workshop making wood-burning cookers into one of Europe's leading producers of kitchen appliances with annual sales worth around \$1 billion.

Despite the spectacular growth

of the company, the Zanussi family has jealously retained control and has refused to allow a flotation on the stock exchange. The Italian press has speculated that the family will announce changes in top management and open the way to outside business interests buying into the firm as the company's annual general meeting.

White goods business booms

The Zanussi Company Secretary, Giovanni Bozzola, told Reuters that Zanussi's main kitchen appliance or "white goods" business, which accounts for around 70 per cent of sales, is booming. Sales in the sector surged about 20 per cent both in Italy and overseas, enabling the company to boost its share of a stable market.

"The European market for white goods is essentially a replacement market but there is plenty of business to be done. Once a housewife has owned a washing machine she cannot do without one," Mr. Bozzola said in an interview.

Zanussi is also trying to penetrate the U.S. market where it sells its products through the Sears Roebuck store chain, although sales there are still limited.

But Mr. Bozzola said Zanussi had been carried to the brink of disaster by its costly involvement in television manufacture, the ill-judged acquisition of an electrical firm and the launching of a high-risk venture in house-building.

Together these interests make up only about 15 per cent of the group's sales but the television business alone has cost Zanussi 300 billion lire (\$200 million) over the past five years in capital investment and losses.

"If you read any manual on company strategy it will tell you to diversify and avoid putting all your eggs in one basket. It sounds easy but things don't always turn out quite as you had hoped," Mr. Bozzola said.

Zanussi started making black and white sets in 1960 and the business became quite profitable but

by the mid-1970s the company realised it had fallen too far behind Japanese and West German producers who had already turned to making colour sets.

Zanussi has been unable to pull out of the television business because of pressure from the industry ministry, which is anxious that Italian companies should retain an interest in consumer electronics, Mr. Bozzola says.

Government rescue plan

Under a recently approved government rescue plan, a colour television venture is to be set up in which Zanussi will have a 43 per cent stake, another company, Indesit, will have around 10 per cent, with a state firm called Rel holding the rest.

Zanussi and Indesit will have off their television production facilities into the new venture.

Mr. Bozzola expressed doubts over whether the planned company would be able to sell the 500,000 sets a year which he says

is the minimum required for survival.

Other sources of difficulty were a loss-making electrical firm called Ducati acquired in the 1970s, described by Mr. Bozzola as an unqualified disaster, and a venture in prefabricated house construction which he called an "unfortunate episode".

The group has also been forced to borrow heavily on the international credit market in recent years, because of high interest rates at home but was now paying dearly because of the lira's depreciation against the dollar.

The company was very undercapitalised and badly needed an injection of new funds, Mr. Bozzola said. He did not rule out the possibility that Philips or Thomson-Brandt would acquire a stake in Zanussi in the future.

But Bozzola said the group must concentrate on its money-making white goods business and act quickly to get rid of its loss-making ventures if it wants to return to profitability.

Indonesia seeks foreign role in oil, gas development

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia welcomes foreign participation in oil and gas development because the state oil and gas company Pertamina would not otherwise be able to develop hydrocarbon resources fast enough, a high ranking Ministry official said.

Director General for Oil and Gas Wiyarso told an international energy conference here that oil and gas production, currently contributing two-thirds of foreign exchange earnings, should be increased "if our economic development plans are to be realised."

His statement, before Indo-Energy Conference participants made available said: "It would be ideal if one day in the future the entire industry could be 100 per cent Indonesian."

"But this is not a totally realistic expectation, at least not for some time into the future," Mr. Wiyarso said.

But in the supporting industries, he added, Indonesian participation is necessary.

Mr. Wiyarso said there are still many areas of activity where foreign technology and expertise are still of great importance to Indonesia's overall effort, "but now we seek to obtain that assistance through joint cooperation arrangements."

"Such areas of activities include the maintenance and repair of complex and sophisticated machinery and equipment, drilling support activities like cementing and wire-lining, and chemical manufacturing," he said.

"But let me reassure you that our door is always open. Surely there are bound to be misunderstandings, difficulties and problems created by our efforts to obtain greater participation in the oil and gas economy," Mr. Wiyarso said.

It is clear, he added, "that we still need active foreign participation in the search for and development of our hydrocarbon resources."

Mauroy: French austerity measures must continue

PARIS (R) — The French government needs to extend its programme of economic austerity until the end of next year to solve the country's trade and inflation problems, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said Sunday.

Government ministers have previously suggested that austerity measures introduced last year to bring down inflation and reduce the trade deficit would be eased by the end of 1983.

In a radio interview with journalists from RTL Radio and the newspaper Le Monde, Mr. Mauroy said: "I am convinced that for this period of rigour, which is really a cleaning-up period and which we said would last 18 months in June 1982, more time will be needed."

"To bring inflation down to five per cent, we will need to go past December 1983 and continue up to the end of 1984."

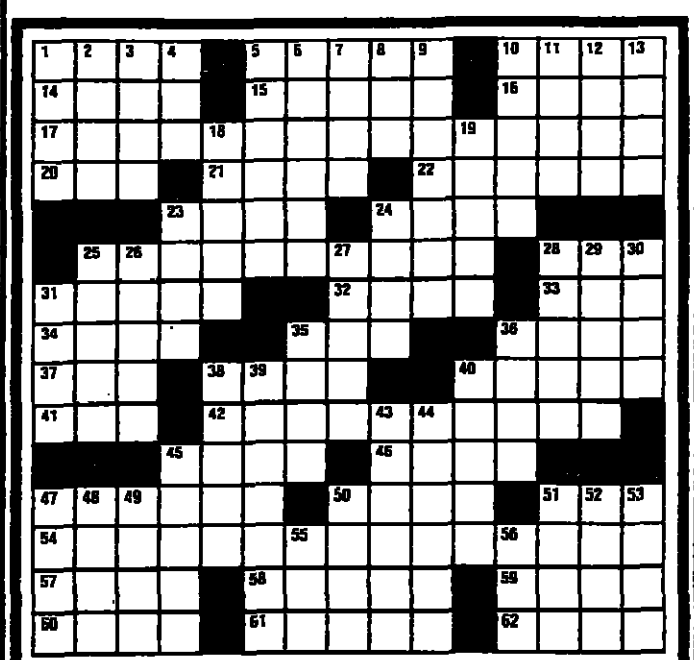
Since last year the Socialist government has increased taxes and restricted foreign currency for holidays.

The government aims to bring inflation down to five per cent and halve its annual trade deficit to 45 billion francs (\$6 billion) by 1984, but economists say present targets seem unlikely to be achieved.

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THE Daily Crossword by CF Murray

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Mitsui suffers heavy losses

TOKYO (R) — The London office of Mitsui and Co., Japan's second biggest trading house, has suffered losses of about 4.7 billion yen (\$19.5 million) in speculative foreign exchange transactions, the company said Sunday.

Dealing in seven currencies including the U.S. dollar, the West German mark, the Swiss franc, the British pound and the Japanese yen took place between mid-1982

and early this year in excess of the limit the company had imposed, a company spokesman said.

Mitsui sets the limit to futures trading by its overseas offices to avoid possible exchange losses.

Two accountants sent by the head office in April found that the London office had incurred losses of nearly 10 billion yen (\$41.6 million) in the business year ended on

March 31 while making exchange gains of about five billion yen (\$20.8 million) with net losses of about 4.7 billion yen, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that despite the losses the company chalked up a record 62.6 billion yen (\$259 million) profit in the business year.

The losses were due to the London office's wrong forecasts for exchange rates of the currencies when the U.S. dollar's value surged last autumn and then fell sharply until early this year, he said.

Two senior officials of the London office will be called back shortly for a detailed investigation, he added.

Oman introduces new rules in money-changing

MUSCAT (R) — Oman has introduced a new money changing regulation aimed at providing better customer services. Hassan Ali Salmaan, vice-president of Oman's Central Bank, said.

He told reporters Saturday the regulation was not meant to impose exchange controls but was aimed only at monitoring the money-changing business.

Under the regulation issued by the Central Bank, money changers will have to obtain a licence from the bank valid for five years.

OAPEC disputes Williamsburg findings

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab oil producers Sunday disputed the findings of last month's Williamsburg summit, saying economic growth in the West would not necessarily revive the economies of Third World countries.

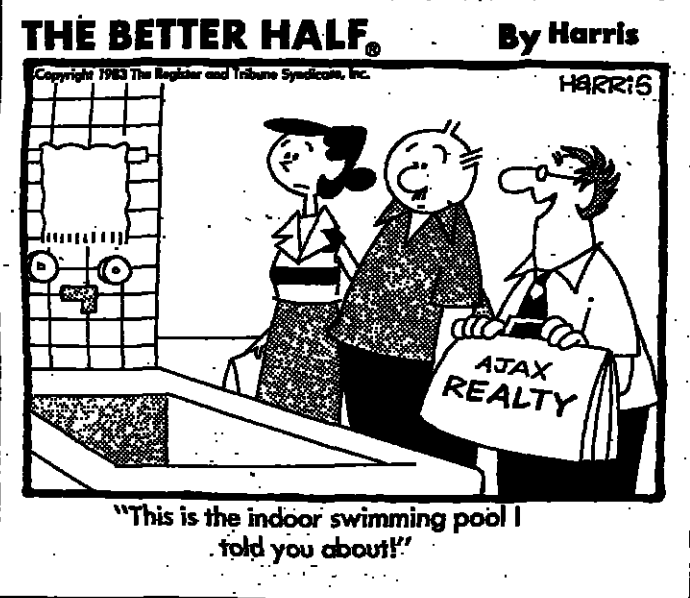
The Organisations of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) said in its July bulletin more cooperation among Third World states was needed to avert a possible deterioration in their international trading position and to ensure their economic recovery.

The Williamsburg summit of leading non-Communist industrial countries concluded that economic recovery in their countries would lead to growth in the less-developed world.

The OAPEC bulletin, however, said: "The transfer of such good fortune is by no means an automatic process, any more than recession in the industrialised countries need imply economic collapse for developed nations."

Greater cooperation among exporters of raw materials and the newly industrialised countries might help prevent a return to the situation of the 1960's, it said.

Then, increased exports by developing countries did not lead to a rise in their real incomes because their terms of international trade worsened, it added.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Herri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROSYR
GEITH
SARATY
CLARNE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: YOUR

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: JEWEL HEFTY HITHER UNSEAT
Answer: It's good manners to try to make your guests feel at home, especially when you wish this—THEY WERE

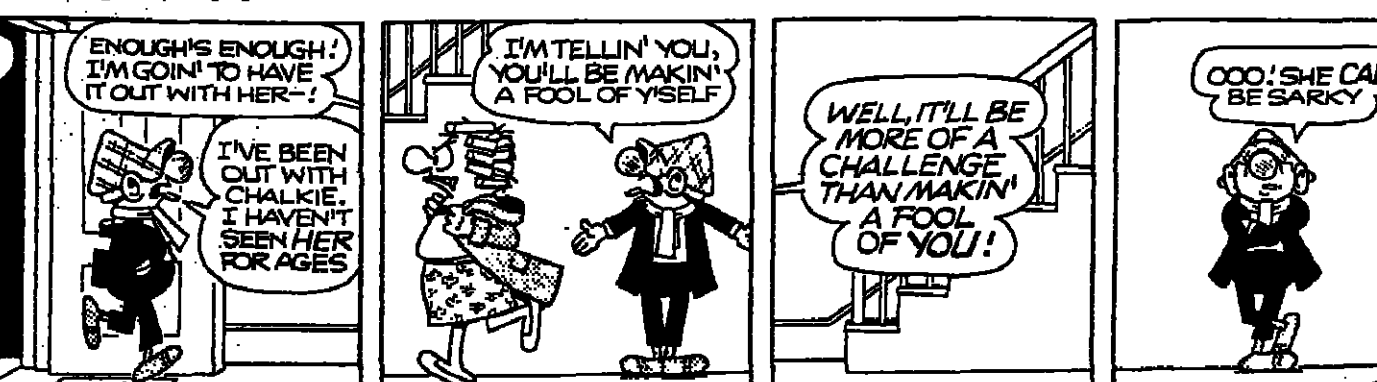
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



WORLD

Hayden says Vietnamese will stay put

BANGKOK (R) — Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Sunday after talks in Hanoi that it was clear Vietnamese troops would stay in Kampuchea "until hell freezes over".

He told a press conference in Bangkok the Vietnamese had made clear to him that military pressure, whether from China or Thai-border based insurgents in Kampuchea, would not succeed in bringing about a withdrawal of Hanoi's estimated 180,000-strong force.

The Australian foreign minister said a key to any settlement would be China and added that unless Peking showed some flexibility the prospect of a deal was very slim.

Afghan tribesmen cheer Shultz at refugee camp

NASIRBAGH REFUGEE CAMP, Pakistan (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz told a gathering of Afghan refugees Sunday that the United States was wholeheartedly with them in their struggle to end the Soviet occupation of their country.

He pledged that the United States would continue to stand by the Afghan people until the three-and-a-half-year-long occupation ended.

"We are with you," Mr. Shultz told about 500 Afghan tribal leaders at Nasirbagh refugee camp on the outskirts of Peshawar.

He said that for the United States an Afghan settlement must provide for a withdrawal of Soviet forces, self-determination for the

coming speech that his people needed weapons more than anything else.

Nazir, who comes from Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province which borders Pakistan, particularly asked for anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons.

Mr. Shultz made no reference to the request in his remarks. But he told the refugees: "My message to you from the United States is very simple. We are with you."

After visiting the refugee camp Mr. Shultz was due to travel to within several kilometres of the Afghan border to look into the country from a Pakistani military outpost.

Afghan people and a return home of refugees with dignity and honour.

"These are the things that must be included in any settlement if it is to be satisfactory," he said.

The Afghans, leaders seated under a canvas awning to protect them from the boiling sun, interrupted him several times with loud cheers.

A senior tribal leader, Malik Mohammad Nazir, said in a wel-

Front (FMLN-FDR).

The notes, signed by "Comandante cero-uno," accused the government of supporting the guerrillas through an amnesty programme rather than trying to eliminate them.

"... Our secret army, from this minute, enters a state of maximum alert and promises it will hold war councils and condemn to death all of the communist bandits that have indirect or direct ties to the FDR-FMLN..." the notes said.

"(It) has begun its action with the death penalty for two communists of the FDR-FMLN."

A mission from Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation, is now in El Salvador on its first visit since 1976.

A spokesman told Reuters the three-member team would collect information about the government's process of death certification and investigate alleged abuses of human rights.

Salvadorean rightist death squad re-surfaces

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A rightist death squad in El Salvador said Saturday that it had gone on maximum alert against leftist guerrillas and punctuated its statement by dumping two bodies in San Salvador.

The bodies of a man and a woman, were found by police in the parking lot of a hotel. A coroner reported that they had been beaten and strangled and had notes tied around their necks saying they had been killed by the secret Anti-Communist Army

(ESA).

The ESA, a rightist death squad that has been underground for the past year, resurfaced two months ago when it murdered a suspected guerrilla and left his body in front of another hotel in the Salvadoran capital.

The notes tied to Saturday's victims said the secret army had resumed activity to check an upsurge of urban violence by leftist guerrillas, grouped under the Farabundo Marti National Liberation

Gallup's believe it or not

NEW YORK (R) — A majority in five of six countries believe the United States' military presence around the world makes war more likely, according to a poll by Gallup International.

The poll, published in Newsweek magazine Saturday, asked 500 people in each country — Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Brazil and Mexico — about their attitude towards American people, culture and government.

A majority of those responding in every country except West Germany believed the U.S. military presence abroad increased the chances of war rather than peace.

The figures were: Mexico — 74 per cent against 18 per cent. Brazil — 62 against 19. Japan — 52 against 27. France — 46 against 32. Britain — 43 against 34. In West Germany, 39 per cent believed the U.S. military presence furthered peace against 25 per cent. The rest in each case were undecided or gave no answer.

Majorities in all six countries acknowledged that the U.S. had a wide influence in pop music, films and television. The figures were: Mexico — 83 per cent. France — 67, Brazil — 66. Britain — 62. West Germany — 59, and Japan — 55.

U.S. may re-introduce airships for naval work

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Navy and Coast Guard are thinking of bringing back airships for use in a wide variety of maritime missions, including drug interception and anti-submarine warfare.

A 50-metre long airship, on lease from British Airship Industries, made a demonstration flight at Andrews air force base near Washington last week to show its potential for maritime missions.

Other demonstrations are scheduled for this summer, and the Navy and Coast Guard will decide whether to include the airships in their fleets later this year or next, officials said.

Navy officials said the SKS-500 blimp is equipped with the latest technology and built with extensive use of composite, non-metallic materials to give it a minimal radar profile.

They said the lighter-than-air craft is powered by two modified three-litre, 190-horsepower Porsche sports car engines that run on 100-octane aviation fuel.

The direction of the engines' thrust can be altered to improve the airship's manoeuvring and hovering capabilities if it is required to intercept ships.

The officials said that although the airships can only fly at 65 knots, they have a range of about 875 miles, so can cover great expanses of water.

Navy officials said that if the demonstrations go well, they would consider using airships about three times the size of the SKS-500 for tracking and destroying submarines, maritime reconnaissance and convoy escort.

For the navy it would be a throwback of some 25 years.

It started using airships for convoy and anti-submarine patrols in the 1930s, but its last three squadrons were phased out in 1959 and 1960.

Coast Guard officials, who say their service has never used airships widely, would consider the SKS-500, with its great manoeuvrability, for fighting drug smugglers on the high seas, monitoring adherence to fishing rights by foreign ships, water pollution detection and search and rescue.

The SKS-500 can be equipped with a life-saving winch and an inflatable four-man boat with outboard motor.

The Navy and Coast Guard are paying \$400,000 to lease the airship and its crew for the demonstrations, navy officials said.

U.S. military superbrains said vulnerable to cloak-and-dagger tricks

WASHINGTON (R) — Vital U.S. military computers are vulnerable to espionage by foreign agents who could not only steal secret information but actually sabotage American combat operations, according to two navy officers.

In the July issue of the publication "U.S. naval institute proceedings", lieutenants Peter Grant and Robert Riche say computer saboteurs could cause key information from a combat zone to be garbled in transmission and could make U.S. missiles explode prematurely.

"If we cannot ensure the security of our computer systems, then we cannot rely upon them in a crisis," the two navy engineering and computer specialists said.

"The computer... may be a dangerous tool for manipulation by any potential enemy."

"Proceedings", an influential private publication with close ties to the defence establishment, noted in a press release the similarities between worrisome "scenarios" described in the article and the newly released hit film "War Games".

In the film, a teenage computer wizard penetrates the electronic security system of a Pentagon nuclear early warning computer in order to play programmed war games.

The fictional video game addict accidentally triggers an attack alert and almost causes World War III.

According to published reports, President Reagan was enthusiastic about the film, which was inspired partly by an actual 1979 incident in which a U.S. military technician fed a computer tape of a simulated war game into the wrong computer and caused false alert of a Soviet attack.

While Pentagon officials deny nuclear war could be triggered by computer error, the "proceedings" article portrayed military computers, an integral part of almost all modern weapons systems, as a potentially serious security risk.

Freed Portuguese arrive in Lisbon

LISBON (R) — Ten Portuguese, including five children, arrived in Lisbon Sunday after their release by Angolan guerrillas who held them captive for more than three months.

The 10 — some of African descent, others who had lived in the former Portuguese colony for many years — looked tired but in good health on their arrival from Johannesburg.

Several of the hostages had been captured along with 66 Czechoslovak technicians and their families in a raid by members of the United Front for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) on an industrial complex near the Angolan port of Vamonde on March 12.

Others had been seized at Lumumba in January and forced to march for 53 days to the anti-government guerrillas' central

camp. Forty-five of the Czechoslovak hostages returned home last Friday.

One of the Lumumba captives, Manuel Augusto Goncalves, accompanied by his three children aged 14, 13 and 10, said an old woman, who was already sick when seized, died in captivity.

Many of the former hostages have no known family in Portugal and are staying in a small hotel. Portuguese radio Sunday broadcast appeals to possible relatives to contact them.

The families of some of the hostages have been left behind in Angola.

Angelo Dias Matanza, a widower captured at the Alto Catumbela complex, said his two sons, aged 14 and 12, were still in Angola. He did not wish to return

and hoped the Portuguese government would help trace the boys and bring them to Portugal.

The Portuguese said they had been kept separate from the Czechoslovak captives and had no contact with them. They had not been attacked by government troops during the march but had heard gunfire in the distance of several occasions.

International Red Cross officials who negotiated their release said 20 Czechoslovaks and 10 Portuguese were still in Angola.

UNITA, which has been fighting the Marxist Angolan government since independence in 1975, said the remaining hostages were being held to be exchanged for jailed rebels and possibly for one Irish and six British mercenaries imprisoned by the Angolan government.

Kohl to be moderate in Moscow

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl was quoted Sunday as saying he would travel to Moscow as a man of moderation but leave no doubts with Kremlin leaders over his support for NATO defence policy.

Dr. Kohl, the first NATO head of government to meet Yuri Andropov since he was elected Soviet president last month, said the main aim of his three-day visit was to get to know Moscow's leaders. He held out few hopes of concrete agreements.

"I travel to the Soviet capital neither with inflated expectations nor with fears... I will try to make clear to the Soviets we all want peace and that I am a man of compromise and not a man of conflict," he told the newspaper Welt Am Sonntag.

Recent official Soviet press criticism of Dr. Kohl has suggested Kremlin misgivings about Monday's visit, the first by a Christian Democratic chancellor in 28 years. Moscow clearly fears Dr. Kohl might prove less flexible than his Social Democratic predecessors in the 1970s.

Dr. Kohl has predicted hard talking and has promised to order the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany this winter if Soviet-U.S. arms talks fail. But he also insists there are good prospects for relations between Bonn and Moscow.

West German newspapers have given much space to comparisons with the only other visit by a Christian Democratic chancellor to Moscow in 1955.

On that visit, Konrad Adenauer, a founding father of the West German state, laid the basis for his country's emergence as a force in international affairs and negotiated the release of remaining Germans in Soviet prisoner-of-war camps.

The trip was hailed at the time as a breakthrough. Several newspapers have reprinted photographs of Dr. Adenauer shaking hands with Prime Minister Nikolai Bulganin and Communist Party chief Nikita Khrushchev at the end of Kremlin talks.

Dr. Kohl cannot hope for sim-



Chancellor Helmut Kohl

ilar breakthroughs in bilateral relations this time. But he expects Kremlin pledges to allow freer emigration of an estimated 100,000 ethnic Germans who want to leave the Soviet Union.

West German leaders complained to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Bonn last January over what they consider a deliberate cutback in the issue of visas.

The chancellor also hopes to improve economic ties with the Soviet Union and expand cultural links.

Talks with Ustinov

The scheduling of talks with Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov, which would not normally be part of the programme for a visiting Western leader, underlined how much military issues will dominate Dr. Kohl's stay.

The chancellor's visit will almost certainly be the last meeting between the Kremlin chiefs and a Western leader before deployment of 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles begins in December.

Western diplomats said Mr. Andropov and other Soviet leaders were likely to sue the occasion to make a last effort to shake West German commitment to the

new weapons.

The diplomats said the Soviet leaders could adopt one of two different tactical approaches.

The first would be a tough line warning Dr. Kohl that deployment of the new weapons would mean the stationing of new Soviet weapons in East Germany and a cutback in the booming trade links between Moscow and Bonn.

There have been recent signs that Moscow could be preparing to be hard on Dr. Kohl. In the past few weeks the Soviet press has sharply criticised his administration, something rarely done in advance of a visit by a government leader.

But some diplomats believe the Kremlin may nevertheless opt for a more conciliatory approach and urged Dr. Kohl to put pressure on Washington to soften its demands at U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva.

The say it is possible Mr. Andropov could even announce a new initiative on the missile issue during Dr. Kohl's stay in an attempt to strengthen West European opposition to the new American weapons.

Dr. Kohl, who will be the first German Christian Democratic chancellor to come since the 1950s, has already stressed that he wants the visit to centre on bilateral affairs.

No intermediary

The chancellor has repeatedly said he is not ready to act as an intermediary between Moscow and Washington as his predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, sometimes did.

But the timing of his visit, as the missile deadline approaches, means that inevitably it will attract intense interest as governments look for signs of future Soviet behaviour.

If Mr. Andropov issues no harsh warnings to Dr. Kohl, it could be viewed as a sign that the Kremlin has already reconciled itself to the weapons and has decided not to retaliate by cooling commercial links, diplomats said.

Kenyan's 'treachery' based on fiction

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A magazine article alleged to show that former Kenyan Minister Charles Njonjo owned a firm in South Africa was a work of fiction set in the future, a South African newspaper reported Sunday.

Mr. Njonjo was suspended from his post as constitutional affairs minister on Wednesday by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and later resigned his seat in parliament after he was accused of plotting to take over the presidency.

The Sunday Tribune newspaper said the article, which Assistant Minister Martin Shikuku produced before the Kenyan Parliament on Wednesday, came from the pro-government South African magazine "To The Point", which ceased publication three years ago.

Missing the point

In 1980, a fictional story in To The Point described a labour relations case in the northern Transvaal in which a black garage owner called Charles Njonjo was charged with discrimination against a white woman employee.

Dave Williams, former editor of "To The Point", told the Sunday Tribune he was amazed anyone could believe the article could be genuine.

"Good Lord, I am staggered. It should be obvious to anyone who is not completely credulous or has an axe to grind that the story is fictional," Mr. Williams was quoted as saying.

The two officers sketched hypothetical cases in which secret agents of a foreign power insert Trojan horses into the computers of the U.S. worldwide military communications system.

In one, allies of the foreign power attack and destroy the ship of a friendly Middle East government. A U.S. navy vessel observes the incident and sends a flash to Washington, but the enemy's Trojan horse garbles the message.

In another, U.S. ships are attempting to track and destroy a submarine that has just sunk a friendly ship. But a Trojan horse, programmed in advance for such a contingency, interferes with the computerised search gear and the submarine slips away.

A U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters certain government computer systems used to store sensitive information are vulnerable in another way.

The information is typed into the system then shifted electronically into code, he said.

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A U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters certain government computer systems used to store sensitive information are vulnerable in another way.

The information is typed into the system then shifted electronically into code, he said.

But the keyboard emits electronic impulses that nearby espionage agents could intercept if they had the right equipment, stealing the information before it is encoded.

The "proceedings" article said the Pentagon was aware that its computer systems were vulnerable to espionage and sabotage and that it should move more quickly to correct the situation.

The authors added: "The use of penetration techniques as a (U.S.) offensive weapon should not be overlooked."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Never on Tuesday, says Diana

CHARLOTTETOWN, Canada (R) — Princess Diana, while touring Canada with her husband Prince Charles, got a kiss from 90-year-old Margaret MacDonald last Tuesday but rebuffed 27-year-old Calvin Ramsay when he asked for one. "I don't give kisses on Tuesdays," she said.

Victim jailed for protecting mugger

LONDON (R) — Mugging victim Stephen Grace has been jailed for nine months for lying to protect his attacker. Grace, a 26-year-old chef described as having "a heart of gold", told lies about the day he was robbed in the street after taking pity on the mother of the mugger. Defending lawyer Nigel Lambert said the mother knew her son Neil Cook, 22, was likely to be jailed if Grace ever gave evidence, and tracked him down by starting to phone every Grace in the London hotel directory — there are 150 of them — and he felt sorry for her. Grace failed to attend court hearings and when Cook got a two-year sentence anyway, he was persuaded to lie in the appeal court to try to get the mugger freed. London's Central Criminal Court was told.

Teenage burglars go by the book

LONDON (R) — Two teenage brothers who decided to take up burglary studied their subject in the local library, reading a thief's autobiography and a book by a crime reporter. But police arrested them outside a house they were planning to burgle, leaving through the books for a last-minute check. At London's Central Criminal Court the two, Enrique and Joaquin Fernandez, of East London, admitted conspiracy to burgle and were sentenced to 180 hours' community service.

Whisky-loving cat kills 22,126 mice

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — A whisky-sipping cat called Tower has killed a world record 22,126 mice, according to her owner, a Scotch whisky distillery. Tower the mouse has the taste of a whisky connoisseur, preferring a dram of rare 15-year-old malt brands, but the eye of a killer when it comes to mice. Her record over 20 years has beaten the previous mark by 126 for a place in the authoritative Guinness Book of Records, says Glen Turret distillery at Crieff, Perthshire. The tortoise-shell terror sometimes falls down on the job because she's usually under the influence of alcohol when prowling in the whisky-fumed atmosphere of the 200-year-old still house where she was born. But she's regarded as a model employee by the distillery.

Drug-sniffing dogs turn into addicts

MANILA (R) — Dogs trained to sniff out heroin being smuggled into airports in the Philippines rapidly become addicted to the drug, military headquarters said. A spokesman said the dogs were effective for only one year after they began to receive regular heroin injections and had to be killed to save them from further suffering. "When the dogs reach the withdrawal period, they look like patients dying of cancer," one military official told reporters. "Mercy killing of dogs has been resorted to."

Wife, child die to save husband

NEW DELHI (R) — A wife killed herself and her four-year-old daughter to save her crippled husband in last week's floods in the western Indian state of Gujarat. The three clung to a tree to escape the floodwaters in a village in Junagadh district. But the woman, thinking it would be unable to bear their weight, plunged into the swirling waters with her child so that her husband might live, a state official said. The man was rescued.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KJ3 ♠KJ83 ♠A1052 ♠K5
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A ♠62 ♠K87653 ♠KQ102
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ 1 ♠
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠7 ♠A9832 ♠KQJ92 ♠83
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♠
What do you bid now?

Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KQ3 ♠854 ♠AJ752 ♠93
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQ762 ♠8 ♠AK ♠AK542
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K10652 ♠3 ♠J5 ♠K8762
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?

إلى أين أنت؟